# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

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CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE

THIS Institution will commence its third Session on the 2d Monday in January 1854. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

HARRINGTON'S
MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, Principal.
Miss ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Second Session of this School opened January 9th and will close June 2d.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Department will be sent out biennially, and no Student found to be of a bad character can remain in the Institutions.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered before the Students.

Board at from $6 to $7 50 per month.

Tuition in both Departments—$8, $10, $12 50, and $15 per Session. Extras—Music $17 50; Drawing, Painting, French, and Embroidery, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal at "Evans's Mills."

Carbonton, Feb'y 1, 1854. 68*t2Ju

WANTED,

A TEACHER to take charge of a small Classical School near Elizabethtown, Bladen County, for the term of one year, to commence immediately.

References required as to good moral character and scholarship. Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 26, 1853. 48-tf

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION.
MITCHELL'S
INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.

COWPERTHWAIT, DESILVER & BUTLER,
BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
253 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE the pleasure of announcing as now ready, the North Carolina Edition of Mitchell's Intermediate Geography.

This Work contains, in one book, quarto form, a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, *America, Europe, Asia, Africa* and *Oceanica*, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, &c., illustrated by more than 40 colored Maps, and numerous wood cut Engravings.

The North Carolina matter of the work was prepared expressly for the use of the Schools of the State, by C. H. WILEY, Esq., State School Superintendent. This part of the work is illustrated by several fine wood Engravings, and by a large and very excellent Map of the State, colored in counties, and exhibiting clearly and faithfully, all the new Counties, Railroad Lines, &c., &c. Full and interesting Statistics of the State are given according to the census of 1850, and no pains have been spared to make the Work valuable, not only as a school-book but for general use in families.

The entire work is unquestionably the most convenient and reliable geographical manual now published.

It may be obtained of the publishers in Philadelphia; of E. J. Hale & Son, Fayetteville; of H. D. Turner, and W. L. Pomeroy, of Raleigh; E. W. Ogburn, Greensborough; of Cushings & Bailey, Baltimore; of McCarter & Co., and E. H. Lane, Charleston, and of Booksellers generally.

April 7. 86*6

*For Sale, 850 acres of Land.*

THE subscribers offer for sale their LANDS in Robeson county, on both sides of the Lowrie and Carthage Roads, and within five miles of Lumber Bridge, the terminus of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road. There are on the land an excellent mill site, dam already built; two fine orchards, peach and apple; cleared about 175 acres. The land is well adapted to the culture of all kinds of grain. An opportunity is now offered for an investment which cannot be equalled in this part of the country. The land is heavily and densely covered with pine and oak, offering a great inducement to all persons engaged in Turpentine. A Distillery within four miles, and one building within a mile and a half.

A bargain may be had. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call soon.

DANIEL GALBREATH.
MALCOM GALBREATH.

Lumber Bridge, March 20, 1854. 81*4t

*State of North Carolina.*
Special Term of Stanly Superior Court.

BY an order of the Presiding Judge, at March Term, 1854, a Special Term of Stanly Superior Court is ordered and appointed to be held on the 4th Monday in June next, at the Court House in the Town of Albemarle, for the trial of Law and Equity Causes, at which time all parties and witnesses in suits on the Trial Docket are notified and required to attend.

PRESTON W. WOOLEY, C. S. C.

March 13, 1854 80*6t

B. F. GRADY,
*General Commission Merchant,*
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other Produce.

☞ Office second door below Messrs. Grady & Monk, North Water Street. 68*tf

B. B. HOPKINS, } WM. H. RYAN.
ROBERT HULL, } THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.,
*Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,*
No. 258 BALTIMORE STREET,
(Opposite Hanover Street,)
94*Y] BALTIMORE.

4200 acres of Land for sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two-story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

There is a large quantity of good Swamp land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.

The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.

P. L. CROMARTIE.

Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. 44*tf


# OBSERVER.
## FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1854.

THE CANVASS.—Gen. Dockery, as we learn from the Raleigh Star, addressed the citizens of Gates County on the 3d inst., and was replied to by Mr. Bragg of Northampton—an expectant of the nomination.

Gen. Dockery will speak at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Windsor, | Saturday | April 15th. |
| Williamston, | Monday | " 17th. |
| Washington, | Tuesday | " 18th. |

The Whigs of Onslow, at a meeting on Monday last, adopted resolutions heartily approving of the nomination of Gen. Dockery and of the resolutions adopted by the State Convention. A Committee was appointed to invite General Dockery to visit the county.

F. & W. PLANK ROAD COMPANY.—The fifth annual meeting of this company is held in this town to-day. The State's proxy is held by Messrs. Cook and McKethan.

We understand that the receipts of tolls exceed those of last year by about $10,000.

A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent has been declared by the Directors. See advertisement.

By the way we are glad to learn that a meeting is to be held in Lexington for the purpose of constructing a branch from this road to Lexington and thence to Mocksville, Davie county. Sufficient stock to build the road from Lexington to Mocksville has already been taken, as we learn from the Salisbury Whig.

BOATING ON THE CAPE FEAR.—We are glad to learn that in addition to the boat which the Brothers Company is building, the Cape Fear Company expects in a few week to have upon the river an iron steamer fitted up for passengers in the most handsome and comfortable style.

This is as it should be. Of late years the travel as well as the freight upon the Cape Fear has become a matter of considerable importance to the Boat-owners and the town. Additional facilities, besides affording comfort to the traveller, will add to the character and business of the Town and greatly increase the travel.

SMALL POX.—We regret to hear that a case of Small Pox has occurred in the family of Mr. J. W. Murphy, residing on Big Rockfish about nine miles from this place.

Measures have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease and no new case has occurred.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY.—Dr. McClenahan, in a communication to the Raleigh Register, suggests the location of a National Foundry on Deep River. A committee has been appointed, he says, in accordance with a resolution of the last Congress, to make a selection of a suitable place for such an establishment. And on Deep River the necessary coal and iron are to be found in such quantities as, in his and Prof. Emmons' opinion, to make it the most suitable location in the United States.

TREATING.—A public meeting at Carthage on the 1st inst., which we hear was largely attended, adopted resolutions against the practice of treating in electioneering campaigns. Those present pledged themselves not to support for any office, a candidate who treated or procured others to treat for him, and without regard to party to support men avoiding the practice.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The Convention met on Monday—a large number of delegates from Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Alabama Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, North Carolina, Missouri, Arkansas, and South Carolina being present.

Hon. Wm. C. Dawson of Georgia presides, assisted by 12 Vice Presidents; Gen. Winslow of this place, Vice President from North Carolina. A Committee of which Lieut. Maury is Chairman, was appointed to prepare business for the action of the Convention and the Convention adjourned.

The following gentlemen were present from North Carolina:

J. H. Gibbon, John Winslow, H. B. Williams, L. S. Williams, T. H. Brenn, W. W. Ellery, J. A. Young, Lardener Gibbon, Thos. Loring, Jas. T. Miller, A. H. Von Bokkelen, E. J. Hale, W. S. Long, T. B. Burton, Rufus Barringer, F. S. Wittington, A. J. DeRossett, Jr. P. K. Dickinson, Wm. W. Lane, Gilbert Potter, C. P. Mendenhall.—21.

The Wilmington Herald, after copying from this paper a paragraph relative to the extension proposed by the North Eastern Rail Road Company, wishes to know if we should oppose its extension through this place to Raleigh. We think that the paragraph which the Herald quotes from this paper is sufficient answer to this question. A road through Fayetteville to the North would be mainly a road for travel and would *not* avoid the market towns of the State.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.—William Keith and Landy Tippett, tried as accessories to the murder of Napoleon Blake, were convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to be branded and 12 months imprisonment.

DIVIDEND.—The Farmers Bank of Elizabeth City has declared an annual dividend of 6 per cent besides carrying 2 per cent to the surplus fund.

A PROFITABLE RAIL ROAD.—The receipts for the past year of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Rail Road were $1,195,873; and the expenses for repairs, transportation, interest, &c., $530,776. The dividends have been 28 per cent for the last 26 months.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The Intelligencer publishes the report of the House Committee against and the minority report (Mr. Bennett) in favor of the Bill granting lands for the benefit of the indigent insane in *all* the States. The majority, it is stated in their report, favored the objects of the bill, but were constrained to report against it as unconstitutional.

That is a question which it is scarcely necessary to argue at this day and which would not probably have been raised if the bill was exclusively for the benefit of the West. If Congress has the power to grant them for one useful purpose, it has the power to grant them for another. The Constitutional provision on the subject is broad and unrestricted, and if the lands can be granted for a railroad or a school or a college in a new State it is absurd to deny the power in the present instance when a grant is proposed for useful and beneficial purposes, and in the spirit of the deeds of cession, for the benefit of *all* the States. The uniform practice of Congress also, as official documents show, confirms this view. Under Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk and Fillmore, grants of lands have been made by Congress and have received executive sanction for almost every imaginable purpose; for schools, colleges, universities, seats of government, public buildings, river improvements, canals, rail roads, deaf and dumb asylums, individuals and all manner of corporations.

These grants have actually exceeded the sales in amount. Official publications show that to thirteen New States and territories, there have been given 125,000,000 acres, whilst the sales amount only to 163,000,000 acres. And to *these* grants, if a constitutional objection can apply in any case, it should be applied. For whilst profitting one portion of the country they have in a corresponding degree injured the other, and if not unconstitutional are surely opposed to right and justice and the deeds of cession by which they were acquired.

But this committee which denies the power to pass this bill for the common benefit, affirms the right to grant the lands to schools, colleges, and rail roads in the West, on the alternate section plan, by which it is argued both the government and the grantees are benefitted—and carrying out this argument is now ready to report bills granting to railroads in the West 15,000,000 acres more. As the working of this alternate-section-plan is not generally understood we copy from the report of Mr. Bennett the following clear exposition of the matter:

It is urged these are constitutional and proper, because nothing is lost by making them. If this were true, it is not perceived how it would effect the constitutional right to make them; that depends on the power of Congress to make the grants, (not whether they were wisely or unwisely made.) But nothing so often and so confidently asserted was ever more erroneous. Take, for example, the Illinois Central railroad, as most favorable for those relying upon this argument. The grants for that road were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| To Illinois | 2,595,053 acres. |
| To Mississippi | 737,130 " |
| To Alabama | 419,528 " |
| Amount granted to that road | 3,751,711 " |

Reserve to be offered at double price:

| | |
|---|---|
| In Illinois | 1,223,921 acres. |
| In Mississippi | 288,495 " |
| In Alabama | 167,045 " |
| Amount to be offered at double price | 1,651,874 " |

The land granted to the road—3,751,711 acres—amounts, at Government price, to $4,689,639.

If all the reserved sections could be sold at double price, it still leaves a clear gift to this road of $2,624,897. But the act only reserved these sections, and required them *to be offered* at the increased price before they were sold at the ordinary rate.

They were brought into market in July, 1852; and up to September 30, 1853, (one year and three months,) there had been sold in Illinois, at the double price, only 284,080 acres, and the amount over the ordinary price received was $355,100, (and from this all additional expenses should be deducted,) to repay Government for the grant or gift of land to the amount of $4,689,639—not one-thirteenth part as much. It is doubtful whether any railroad grant made, or to be made, under this admirable "lose-nothing" system, (for it has come to be a system,) will repay to Government, including all additional expenses, one dollar in ten of the value of the land given to the road.

But when this argument is met by facts which disprove it, another is resorted to that these railroad grants greatly increase the sales of the public lands. Again facts disprove this also.

There was more land sold in 1836 than there has been sold for the last twelve years up to January, 1853, (the returns for 1853 are not yet all made.) Yet this railroad system (that is said so rapidly to *increase* the sales) had been in full operation for two or three of the last years. The lowest sales in any one year were in 1852, (less than 1,000,000 acres,) being the very year the reserved sections on the Central Railroad were brought into market.

| | *Acres sold.* |
|---|---|
| In the year 1836 | 20,074,871 |
| In the year 1841 | 1,164,796 |
| In the year 1842 | 1,129,217 |
| In the year 1843 | 1,605,264 |
| In the year 1844 | 1,754,763 |
| In the year 1845 | 1,843,527 |
| In the year 1846 | 2,263,731 |
| In the year 1847 | 2,521,305 |
| In the year 1848 | 1,887,653 |
| In the year 1849 | 1,392,902 |
| In the year 1850 | 1,405,838 |
| In the year 1851 | 2,055,920 |
| In the year 1852 | 894,779 |
| Total for twelve years | 19,856,605 |

One additional feature in these railroad grants should be noticed, that of doubling the price of about one-third as much land as is granted to the road, (that is, for six miles each side of the road, and granting fifteen miles each side,) of which not one-third, it is believed, is ever sold at the increased price.

This is wrong in principle, opposed to all the present course of legislation, which is to reduce the price of the lands, and even to give them away to actual settlers. It was never any thing but an artful device to furnish an argument and excuse for the grants, has been of little real value, and cannot now be of any. It should be abandoned altogether. It is a tax upon the settlers on the public lands for the benefit of private companies, and unwise and unjust as a matter of public policy.

Grants to roads may induce settlers to locate near where they run; but they do not appear to have increased the aggregate amount of sales or settlements. It is immaterial where the purchases are made if the amount is no greater than before. It would seem to be poor policy to give away nearly 4,000,000 acres to induce settlers to purchase 200,000 or 300,000 acres on the line of the road rather than elsewhere.

The constitutional right to make these grants, in preference to the one in question, should be rested on some better ground. Even *their* expediency depends upon the argument that the more we give the less we lose.

We have referred to this question of the disposition of the public lands so often that perhaps many of our readers weary of it. But the subject is of vital importance to this State. We are entering upon a system of internal improvements which if successfully developed will result in placing North Carolina in the front rank of States. To secure this we need assistance, and that assistance we have a right to demand from the general government in the shape of an equitable divison of the lands or their proceeds.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.

*Greatest Race on Record.*—Decidedly the greatest four-mile race on record has just been concluded on the Metairie course, near this city. Lecompte, the Louisiana horse, won the purse of $2,600 in two straight heats.

The time of the first heat was 7.26 and of the second heat 7.38¼. This is the finest time ever made.

The entrees were, Lecompte, the only horse not distanced by Lexington in the recent great State post-stake for $20,000; Lexington, of Kentucky, winner of said race; and Rubre. The latter was distanced on the second heat.

Before starting Lexington was the favorite at odds. Large amounts of money were bet upon the result, which has thrown the sporting community into the greatest state of excitement.

*Sale of Copper Ore.*—In New York, on the 8th inst., one hundred and fifty tons of North Carolina Copper Ore, were sold at $3,50 per ton for 1 per cent of yield.

TALL CORN.

We grow "tall corn" in America. The world is beginning to find it out. Every year brings the fact more and more home to the perceptive and digestive faculties of all civilized humanity. Like all great truths it did not gain credit at once. True every body sees it here with his own eyes, but not so on the other side of the water. The first accounts of the productiveness of our western prairies were read by the Buckinghamshire farmer with as much respect as the fish stories of the sailor Sinbad. It took even the highest dignitaries of the land a long while to get fairly up to a level with the actual fact. Even at this day there is an ear of corn in the British Museum which enjoys a very "distinguished consideration" as a curiosity. It divides attention, we do not say equally but certainly fractionally, with the Ninevah Bull and the great Kohinor. It is a perfect marvel to our good cousin John Bull; and yet it has a very simple history, and is not a very extraordinary ear of corn after all. It reached its present distinction something in this wise.

In the month of January, 1847, at a certain dinner party in London, at which Lord John Russell, Lord Morpeth, and many other distinguished men were present, the conversation turned upon the Irish famine; and the remark was made by Lord John, that he rejoiced that so good a substitute for the native breadstuff had been found as Indian corn. Turning to Mr. Bates, the American partner in the house of Baring Brothers, his lordship went on to say: "Why, Bates, some of the cobs have *twelve* or *fourteen* rows of grain on them." Mr. Bates coolly replied, "Yes, my lord, I have seen from *twenty* to *twenty-four* rows on a cob." "That is a rank Yankeeism," was the pleasant retort of the premier; and the whole company shouted in approval. The burst of incredulous merriment over, Mr. Bates bought his peace by a wager of a dinner for the company all round that he could produce such an ear.—"Done," exclaimed Lord John, and the bet was clinched.

The dinner passed off. Mr. Bates returned home, but not entirely at ease. He had done a strange thing; for the first time in his life, he had made an engagement he was not absolutely certain of his ability to fulfill. He had misgivings that he had rashly pledged the honor of his country. It had been long since he looked upon an American crib; and however patiently he winnowed the *corn*-ucopia of his memory, he found that the cobs of his early days had gone glimmering, through the lapse of time, among the things that were, and were now so far off that he couldn't count the rows. He was, as Plautus would say, *redactus ad inctos*—in Yankee parlance, "hard up." But Fortune favors the brave. It happened that a friend of ours dropped in the next day at the counting-house of the Barings'. Mr. Bates, with brightening face, hailed him, and made known his difficulty. "You are safe," was the response, "if I live to get home you shall have even a bigger ear than you have promised."

Our friend G—— soon returned, and straightway wrote to Messrs. Rogers & Reynolds, of Lafayette, Ind., telling the story, and begging them, for the honor of the country, to come to the rescue, and turn the tables on Lord John, showing them what Yankees could do. In the July following Mr. G—— received by express from Lafayette, a nicely arranged box containing six ears of horse-teeth corn, two of which had twenty-nine rows, two thirty-one, and two thirty-two. The box was forthwith addressed to "J. Bates, Esq., care of Messrs. Baring Bro. & Co., ship, by Black-Ball Line, care of the Liverpool House." It reached its destination, and Lord John Russell, first lord of the treasury, third son of the late duke of Bedford, by the second daughter of George Viscount Torrington, and lineal descendant of Lord William Russell, the martyr of liberty, "*acknowledged the corn.*" The dinner was won.—Joshua Bates did not perpetrate a "Yankeeism," and the British Museum holds the trophy. *Vive la republique!*—*N. Y. Courier.*

The Commissioners of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road advertise that books will be opened for subscription on the 8th of May next.

AN ARCTIC WINTER.

Extract from the Journal of Dr. KANE, of the Grinnell Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin:

"The cold came upon us gradually. The first thing that really struck me was the freezing up of our water casks, the drip candle appearance of the bung-holes, and our inability to lay the tin cup down for a five minutes pause without having its contents made solid. Next came the complete inability to obtain drink without manufacturing it. * * * By the 4th of October we had a mean temperature below zero. Our little entering hatchway had become so complete a mass of icicles that we had to give it up, and resort to our winter door-way. The opening of a door was now the signal for a gush of smoke-like vapor; every stove-pipe sent out clouds of purple steam; and a man's breath looked like the firing of a pistol on a small scale.

"All our eatables became laughably consolidated, and after different fashions, requiring no small experience before we learned to manage the peculiarities of their changed condition. Thus, dried apples became one solid breccial mass of impacted angulosities, a conglomerate of sliced chaledony; dried peaches the same. To get these out of the barrel or the barrel out of them was a matter impossible. We found, after many trials, that the shortest and best plan was to cut up both fruit and barrel by repeated blows with a heavy axe, taking the lumps below to thaw. Saur-kraut resembled mica, or rather talcose slate. A crow-bar with chiseled edge extracted the *lamina* badly; but it was perhaps the best thing we could resort to.

"Sugar formed a very funny compound. Take *q. s.* of cork raspings, and incorporate therewith another *q. s.* of liquid gutta percha or caoutchouc, and allow to harden; this extemporaneous formula will give you the brown sugar of our winter cruise. Extract with the saw—nothing but the saw will suit. Butter and lard, less changed, require a heavy cold chisel and mallet. Their fracture is conchoidal, with hematitic (iron-ore-pimpled) surface. Flour undergoes little change, and molasses can at —28° be half scooped, half cut by a stiff iron ladle.

"Pork and beef are rare specimens of Florentine mosaic, emulating the lost art of petrified visceral monstrosities seen at the medical schools of Bologna and Milan: crow-bar and hand-spike for at —30° the axe can hardly chip it. A barrel sawed in half, and kept for two days in the caboose house at + 76°, was still as refractory as flint a few inches below the surface. A similar bulk of lamp oil, denuded of the staves, stood like a yellow sand-stone roller for a gravel walk.

"Ices for the dessert come of course unbidden, in all imaginable and unimaginable variety. I have tried my inventive powers on some of them. A Roman punch, a good deal stronger than the noblest Roman ever tasted, forms readily at —20°; some sugared cranberries, with a little butter and scalding water, and you have an impromptu strawberry ice. Many a time at those funny little jams, that we call in Philadelphia 'parties,' where the lady-hostess glides with such nicely-regulated indifference through the complex machinery she has brought together, I have thought I noticed her stolen glance of anxiety at the cooing doves, whose icy bosoms were melting into one upon the supper-table before their time. We order these things better in the Arctic. Such is the 'composition and fierce quality' of our ices that they are brought in served on the shaft of a hickory broom; a transfixing rod, which we use as a stirrer first and a fork afterwards. So hard is this terminating cylinder of ice that it might serve as a truncheon to knock down an ox. The only difficulty is in the processes that follow. It is the work of time and energy to impress it with the carving-knife, and you must handle your spoon deftly or it fastens to your tongue. One of our mess was tempted the other day by the crystal transparency of an icicle to break it in his mouth; one piece froze to his tongue and two others to his lips, and each carried off the skin. The thermometer was at —28°. * * *

"Now let us start out upon a walk clothed in well fashioned Arctic costume. The thermometer is, say—25°, not lower, and the wind blowing a royal breeze, but gently. Close the lips for the first minute or two, and admit the air suspiciously through nostril and mustache. Presently you breathe in a dry, pungent, but gracious and agreeable atmosphere. The beard, eyebrow, eyelashes, and the downy pubescence of the ear acquire a delicate white and perfectly-enveloping cover of venerable hoar-frost. The mustache and underlip form pendulous beads of dangling ice. Put out your tongue, and it instantly freezes to this icy crusting, and a rapid effort and some hand aid will be required to liberate it.—The less you talk the better. Your chin has a trick of freezing to your upper jaw by the luting aid of your beard; even my eyes have often been so glued as to show that even a wink is unsafe. As you walk on you find that the iron-work of your gun begins to penetrate through two coats of woollen mittens with a sensation like hot water.

"But we have been supposing your back to the wind; and if you are a good Arcticized subject a warm glow has already been followed by a profuse sweat. Now turn about and face the wind. What a devil of a change! How the atmospheres are wafted off! How penetratingly the cold trickles down your neck and in at your pockets! Whew! a jack-knife, heretofore, like Bob Sawyer's apples, 'unpleasantly warm' in the breeches pocket, has changed to something as cold as ice and hot as fire! Make your way back to the ship! I was once caught three miles off with a freshening wind, and at one time feared that I would hardly see the brig again. Morton, who accompanied me, had his cheeks frozen, and I felt that lethargic numbness mentioned in the story-books."

*The Turpentine Business.*—We see that the production of Turpentine has commenced in the vicinity of Cheraw. There are five companies engaged, and one of the distilleries went into operation last week.

In Wake county, the busjness is also being prosecuted with energy, there being three distilleries in the neighborhood of Holly Springs, all making good profits.

The traveller on the Manchester Road, in a year or so, will be surprised to see the number of distilleries along the line; and to observe the evident signs of a successful prosecution of the business. This Road opens to market some of the best Turpentine lands in the country.—*Wil. Herald.*

One hundred and nine hogsheads of tobacco were sold at Louisville on the 28th ultimo, at an average of $70 per hogshead.

The Senate's bill, appropriating $200,000 for removing the obstructions to the Bar below Wilmington, still slumbers in the House. The citizens of Wilmington and Fayetteville propose petitioning Congress for the passage of this bill.—Where are the Representatives whose constituents are more immediately interested in this matter? Gone to Nebraska.—*Salem Press.*

Ex-Bishop Ives's New Work is announced from the press of the publisher of the Boston Pilot, to be issued in a week or two, simultaneously with its publication in London. Its title is, "The Trials of a Mind in its Progress to Catholicism, in a Letter to his Old Friends, by L. Silliman Ives, L.L.D., late Bishop," &c. It will contain more than two hundred pages.—*N. Y. Express.*

We understand from one of the Agents on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, that a new Post Office has been established on that Road, to be called "Floydville," S. C. The office is between "Fair Bluff," N. C. and "Little Pee Dee," S. C.—*Wil. Jour.*

**MARRIED,**

On the 12th inst., at Manchester, in this county, by Rev'd H. McAlister, Mr. GEO. W. WILLIAMS, of the firm of Geo. W. Williams & Co., to Miss KATE A. MURCHISON, third daughter of Duncan Murchison, Esq.

At Glenwood, near Tallahassee, on Tuesday, the 4th of April, 1854, by the Right Rev. Bishop Rutledge, JOSEPH JNO. WILLIAMS, to ELIZA HELEN, only daughter of Noah L. Thompson, all of Florida.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 10—Str Sun, (Orrell's Line,) with goods for S J Hinsdale, D E Grantham, West & Wooten, McArn & Lilly, J N Smith, R M Orrell, A Johnson & Co, Howe & Chase, J W Brower, Marton & Armfield, W McIntyre, W F & E F Moore, Morrison & Richardson, L H Webb, E J Hale & Son, J & F Garrett, C Banks, Jenkins & Roberts, J Walker, Worth & Utley, W W Verden, J Sloan, J & S Gilmore, D Beard, C G Yates, Rankin & McLean, F Shaw, T Ashe, C E Leete, J Glucus, B C, J W Dick.

April 12—Str Chatham, (Cape Fear Line,) with goods for J W Brower, Jas Sloan, C G Yates, Mason & Armfield, How & Chase, J M A Drake, Marshall & Parker, D Murphy, Earnhardt, Hix & Noce, Stedman & Horne, McLean & Hanner, Morrison, Richardson & Co, T G Wharton, W A Martin, S Johnson, Stokes, Kirk & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, Thos Burns, C N McAdoo, J L Kern, P C Saunders, Clark & Woodard, G W Johnson, Woodburn & Witley, Prather & Smith, M Greentree & Co, W C Porter, J H Hall, F Shaw, J Newlin & Son, J W Eccles & Co, Wilson & Stafford, Tomlinson, English & Co, J J Leach, Rankin & McLean, W H Brittain, H M Turner, J Walker, F M Lanier, W W Virden, J & R Gilmer, J Smith & Son, J T Andrews & Co, Headen & Foust, Lash & Moore, J R Sloan, F M Walker, J H Foust, J M Davis, Thompson & Haines, Mark Russell, A Lomax, R J Holmes, Jno Kendall, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, Lehman & Butner, Foust & Bro, F L Gorrell, A A McKethan, Aberdeen Mf Co, M L Holmes, R G Lindsay, R B Smith, W Weatherly, Deep River N Co, A Weatherly, W S Gilmer, Horney & Hedgecock, Lindsay Mining Co, Chambers & Chambers, D N Dalton, H L Myrover & Co.


SPRING STYLE.

MY Spring Style of Moleskin HATS are now ready for sale. I have on hand a large stock of Farmers' and Planters' Fur Hats, of my own manufacture; also Wool Hats,

Just received, 37 different styles of Summer HATS, for Men, Boys, Youths, and Infants.

DAVID GEE.

April 10, 1854. 86*3t

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

UNDER the name and style of PALMER, HOLMES & CO., the undersigned have become Copartners for the distillation of Turpentine in the County of Cumberland.

ROB'T W. PALMER, } Chatham.
Dr. LEWIS L. HOLMES, }
ROB'T C. BELDEN.

March 5, 1854. 86-*3t

FOR SALE, 100 ACRES OF LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LAND in Richmond county, N. C.,—three miles from Buchanan's Mills, and within three miles of a Turpentine Distillery. The Land is well timbered, and well adapted for cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase will call upon Thomas Pate, near the premises.

WILLIAM H. BALEY.

April 5, 1854. 86*3tpd

*Foundry and Machine Shop.*

NEW MARKET FOUNDRY COMPANY are prepared to fit up two, four, and six horse-power Threshing Machines, both portable and stationary; Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers, &c. We are also prepared to furnish Mill Gearing, Saw Mill Irons, &c., at short notice. We solicit a share of patronage. All orders addressed to the subscriber at New Market, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

Worth & Utley are our Agents at Fayetteville, where our Straw Cutters may be seen, and other information given.

JOSEPH NEWLIN, Agent.

March 1854. 84-3m*

SALE OF NEGROES.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Robeson County, made at February Term 1854, the undersigned will offer for sale to the highest bidder at the Court House in Lumberton, on Monday the 24th of April, 1854,

14 *LIKELY NEGROES,*

Consisting of men, women, and children belonging to the estate of Gilbert Taylor, deceased.

A credit of six months will be given and bond with good security required of the purchaser.

H. McNEILL, Commissioner.

April 1, 1854. 84-*ts

LOST,

ON the Centre Plank Road, between the second Toll House and Daniel Love's, a small black morocco Port-Monaie, with between $20 and $25 in money,—principally $4 bills, three $1 bills, and one $3 bill on some Bank about Washington City,—with some silver change. There were two Gold Finger-Rings in it, and my Plank Road Ticket. There were some papers in it, with but one note of value as I recollect,—that is on Thos. Pemberton, for $13 and some odd cents, date not recollected. I will give $5 for the Pocket Book and its contents. Any person finding it will please leave it with Mr. Love or at the Observer Office.

W. B. JORDAN.

Pekin, Montgomery Co., April 7. 86*4t

DRY GOODS,
At Floral College.

MCARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price, and will be found much more attractive than is generally found in a country store. An enumeration of the Goods would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in their store.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.

Sept. 27, 1853. 32*tf

Rags! Rags! Rags!

1000 TONS OF RAGS WANTED, in large or small quantities, for which the highest market price will be paid by

F. A. SERVER & CO.
16 Commerce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 13, 1854. 82*-6tpd

*From the New York Express.*

## LET US PAUSE! LET US THINK!

Europe is now, apparently, on the brink of a war—a terrible war—the end of which, or the influence of which, there, or upon the world at large, no man can foresee or foretell. It is a war undertaken for purposes, in many respects, singularly ill-defined, and by consequence, all prophecy or conjecture is baffled in the endeavor to canvass its ultimate results. France and England tell us, that *they* arm for the "protection" of Turkey; while the Emperor of Russia says *he* arms for the "protection" of the Greek Christians in Turkey, who acknowledge him as the head of their church, that "protection" having been denied them by the Ottoman Pope, in spite of solemn treaties and repeated remonstrances, etc., etc., etc. But then every body knows that the real design of the Czar is the spoliation of Turkey, the annihilation of the Moslem power, and the absorption of its territories, just as Poland was annihilated and annexed. Indeed, the recent remarkable "conversations" with Sir Hamilton Seymour, at St. Petersburg, are a candid confession of this purpose; and the official article in the "Journal of St. Petersburg," compelling the British Ministry to publish those conversations, indicates a perfect willingness on the part of the Czar that that purpose—the spoliation of Turkey—should be no longer hidden from the world; "protection to the Greek Christians," being a mere feint or cover, that was useful enough while the "conversations" in question were yet "secret" and "confidential," but now ignored and set aside by the bolder enunciation of a more daring and desperate policy.

So far then, it cannot be said that the Emperor of all the Russias occupies, or seeks to occupy, a doubtful position. He is the frankest and most plain-spoken crowned-head in Europe. The world has been candidly informed what his designs are—nay more, how he has long cherished those designs, and that he is ready now to dare all Europe to battle, in order to ascertain how far they are practicable. Nicholas is, it is pretty well understood, what we, in this country, call a "manifest destiny man." He believes it is written in the book of Fate, that Russia must be the leading, the controlling power in the Eastern hemisphere, just as some of us believe, that the United States is to be always, as it is now, the first-rate power in the Western Hemisphere. He has as great a faith as we have, in the "annexation" principle. It has long been a religious conviction with him and his ancestors, that Turkey is one day destined to merge her existence into that of Russia—just as we believe that Mexico (the American Turkey) is to be swallowed up by our great North American Republic. And, upon that belief, and these convictions Nicholas has at length determined to act. The Emperor of Russia is not ignorant how the Western Powers hate him, nor of how Austria and Prussia fear him. He fathoms the whole length and breadth and depth of that hate and that fear. He knows, therefore, that the war he has undertaken will be a desperate one, a long one, and a bloody one. No man may be said to be more profoundly impressed than he is with the magnitude of the military resources of France, or the tremendous capacity of the British navy, for offence. He has weighed well,—he has deliberately weighed,—the consequences of this war, and he has taken his stand accordingly. He throws down the glove to England and to France in no hasty out-burst of temper. He does not make war *impromptu*. From first to last, the course he has pursued has been an undeviatingly straight forward one. He has not abated one jot or tittle of his pretensions, nor retreated a hair's breadth from his positions as originally assumed,—all of which ought to put to flight whatever expectations may yet be lingering in men's minds that if there is to be any peace,—any flinching or faltering, or any backing-out,—Russia will be the first to set the example.

Now, as Americans,—though, as we have incidentally remarked, there are some singular points of resemblance between the land-stealing *genius* of the United States and Russia,—as Americans we cannot but look upon the enterprise in which the Czar Nicholas is embarked as one of the most atrocious, most inexcusable, and most unrighteous on record. We can, of course, have no sympathy for him, or his "cause,"—which is only the "cause," on a grand scale, of the robber, the burglar, and the thief. We can not only have no "sympathy" for him, therefore, but as believers in Justice and Right, and the Golden Rule,—we must view his guilty ambition, and the means he adopts to gratify it, as a reproach to the Christianity he professes,—a desolating curse to the nations of Europe,—and a great moral pestilence to the world at large.

Our sympathies, then, are all for England and France, and Turkey? Not so,—not so. Let us pause and reflect a little. The *motives* which impel the first two to embark in a war of this magnitude, we undertook as best we could to interpret, a day or two since—and so to interpret, as to show, as we think was shown, that there is nothing—absolutely nothing, in the cause they espouse, to particularly challenge either the countenance or the sympathies of the American people. To be sure,—so far as our mother country is concerned, we cannot help hoping to see her overcome the Muscovite. There are certain affinities between the people of Great Britain and the people of the United States, which we cannot, if we would, disregard,—the affinity of language and of race—a close social, commercial, and even religious relationship—and all these we find involuntarily inspiring in our bosoms a wish—or it may be only a sentiment—that the first encounter of the British navy with the Russian, in the Northern seas, may result in a triumph of old England. Indeed, in all candor we own, it would be with many regrets that we should receive news one of these days, that the flag of St. George had been overborne by the black Eagles of Russia. This feeling, or sentiment, we are aware is largely shared by our countrymen. It is, perhaps, no discreditable sentiment,—but we must have a care that it lead us not aside from the straight path of duty. This is an age of the world, when reason, and common sense, as well as sentiment, should be heard. We trust, therefore, we are not misunderstood, when we assert that England does not go to war with France, in support of a single principle of which we are specially called upon to approve. Human rights, popular liberty, self-government, are in no wise at stake. They are not the issues to be decided. On the contrary, as we have already shown, some of the Governments that are solicited to become parties to this war against Russia are the worst, and the most notorious enemies of public liberty in the world. At best it is but a war of Kings, Queens, and Emperors. The Power that governs here in the United States—the power of the people—is not visible in the conflict—have as it does the shooting down, the throat-cutting and the general butchery, for the crowned heads, that keep it in employ. Then, as to Turkey,—we confess we have never been able to understand very clearly—not so clearly as many of our contemporaries—that it is either our duty, or for our interest as Americans, to lament the causes which are, on all hands, preparing her downfall. *Her* fall, indeed, is about the only thing that appears to be at all certain as one of the results of this coming war, of magnificent uncertainty. If England and France drive off the Russian Bear, the British Lion, and the Gallic Cock, in all human probability, will divide the carcass between them. In Turkey herself, there is no vitality, no self-supporting principle. She has had her day. Her institutions, her government, the manners and customs of her people, her religion, are all out of place in modern Europe. She has been, and not inappropriately, described, as "a horde of Tartars on European ground." *Why* we, Americans, should, as an abstract principle, wish to keep such an anomaly as this State in existence, we cannot understand. We have no particular interest that we know of in common with the Turk. We have no sentiment in common with him. His aspirations and ours run, and always have run, in different channels. His latter-day liberalism,—of which we read so much in the British journals,—as shown towards the Hungarian refugees, we had occasion to calculate the real value of in a former article, and showed that it was appraised at entirely too high a mark. His more recent concessions to the Christians under his rule came too late for his own credit. He now makes a virtue of a palpable necessity—a necessity which, there is reason to believe, is only the result of Russian intervention. The elements of what we call "progress," in Turkey, we suspect, have been plausibly over-estimated by certain writers here and in England, of late. But they have served a purpose, nevertheless, for a "bastard sympathy" has thereby been created in the public mind on the side of the Porte, which we do not believe can be,—as it certainly has not been already—justified by the actual facts. Hence, if the Turkish Sovereignty is to crumble to pieces in the contest about to begin, we should like to be informed upon what grounds the United States are called upon to go into sackcloth and ashes. Let those who are so anxious for us all to turn Turk, condescend to give us some light on the subject.

We conclude, therefore, that *neutrality*,—a strict, scrupulous *neutrality*—in this coming war, is not only the interest, but the *duty* of our countrymen. Hands off. Let us be neither English, nor French, nor Austrian, on the one hand, nor Russian on the other. The "principles" they are all going to fight for, are not our "principles."—let them beat and butcher one another, if they will, as much as they please. The harder they fight one another, the more likely will they be to weaken themselves; and just in proportion to their weakness, will be *our strength*, and the strength of that beneficent system of government, which is happily planted here, as a beacon of hope afar off, for the *people* of Europe. When the sceptred masters of the old world have exhausted themselves by such wars as these, who can tell that a conspicuous part may not be in reserve for the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to perform? For, we repeat, no man can tell how a war of this kind is going to end. If we have any sympathy, then, to dispense, in the fierce conflict that is approaching, *let us hold it under consideration*. Let us be lookers on,—not actors on the stage; certainly not as long as those actors do but play over and over again, the same game, which kings, queens and emperors have been playing in Europe these thousand years past—a game, in which they gain everything, and the people lose everything.

*Political Appointments.—A Few Illustrations of a Bad Principle.*—Mr. Soule, at Madrid, has marked his whole career with the antics and absurdities of a vain and dissolute Frenchman, and got into a duel about an affair that no American gentleman would have ever been involved in. Daniel, of Virginia, a young man of brilliant talents, but morbid, unsocial, and entirely wanting in a knowledge of the usages of a position to which he aspired, has gratuitously offered to a people who received him kindly and warmly, the grossest insults.

Mr. Spence, a gentleman of the best connections, but, as every one at all acquainted with him knows, unfit for the responsible post he now occupies, has already placed his Government in an extremely awkward position. Mr. Sanders, our Consul to London, has so behaved himself that the Senate of the United States, in its dignity, refused to confirm him. Mr. Borland, of Arkansas, who originally distinguished himself as an herb doctor in Tennessee, and had the good luck to be taken prisoner early in the war of Mexico, and kept safely until its close—for which he was sent to the Senate—is a full minister down among the exotic vegetation of Central America, and has made himself ridiculous from the first step in his official course. Mr. De Leon, who had not sufficient talent to sustain a weekly paper with twenty thousand subscribers to begin with, has been illuminating his road to the consulate of Alexandria by the display of what one would expect from a fashionable dandy. These have been heard from publicly, and there is no knowing how many more instances of incapacity have come under the watchful eye of Marcy, but not announced from feelings of consideration or prudence.

These appointments were all made without regard to qualifications, but simply for political effect. Behold the result!—*Balt. Times.*

*A Story of Circumstantial Evidence.*—Some years ago, I went specially to Clonmell assizes, and accidentally witnessed a trial which I never shall forget. A wretched man, a native of that county, was charged with the murder of his neighbor. It seemed that an ancient feud existed between them. They had met at a fair, and exchanged blows; again that evening, they met at a low pot-house, and the bodily interference of friends alone prevented a fight between them. The prisoner was heard to vow vengeance against his rival. The wretched victim left the house, followed soon after by the prisoner, and was found next day on the road-side, murdered and his face so barbarously beaten in by a stone, that he could only be identified by his dress. The facts were strong against the prisoner; in fact, it was the strongest case of circumstantial evidence I ever met with. As a form,—of his guilt there was no doubt,—the prisoner was called on for his defence. He called—to the surprise of every one—the murdered man. And the murdered man came forward. It seemed that another man had been murdered—that the identification by dress was vague, for all the peasantry of Tipperary wear the same description of clothes—that the presumed victim had got a hint that he would be arrested under the White Boy act—had fled, and only returned with a noble and Irish feeling of justice, when he found that his ancient foe was in jeopardy on his account. The case was clear; the prisoner was innocent. The judge told the jury that it was unnecessary to charge them. They requested permission to retire; they returned in about two hours, when the foreman, with a long face handed him the verdict 'guilty.' Every one was astonished. 'Good God!' said the judge, 'of what is he guilty? Not of murder surely.' 'No, my lord,' said the foreman, 'but if he did not murder that man, sure he stole my gray mare three years ago.'—*Daniel O'Connell.*

At New York, on Wednesday afternoon, an explosion occurred in a room used for the manufacture of percussion caps, whereby two young women and a man were injured, one of the former quite seriously.

Too much legislation and tinkering with good laws has become one of the most prevalent vices of modern legislature.

## LETTER FROM PROF. EMMONS.

*To His Excellency,* DAVID S. REID:

HAYWOOD, April 3, 1854.

SIR: The principal object for which I visited Stanly and Anson Counties was to determine the character of that series of rocks which in Chatham and Moore contain the coal, and especially to satisfy myself of the continuance of that portion of the formation which is immediately associated with the coal. Of the special object which I had in view, I regret to say, that I was not so fortunate as to add much to the information which we already possessed. The coal shales, however, I am satisfied, extend to within a few miles of the Pee Dee, but immediately upon the river the alluvial covers deeply that portion of the formation which in Moore and Chatham contains coal. I am not, however, without hopes that hereafter a fortunate excavation of some kind may be made which shall disclose the coal shales.

On my return from Stanly and Anson, I passed through portions of Randolph, Davidson and Chatham, which I had not previously visited, and I deem it proper to state that these journeys and visits over the coal field have increased my confidence in its importance, and I now regard it more important to the economical fulfillment of a national design than ever.

You are aware, Sir, that the Government proposes to establish a National Foundry. It must be plain to every considerate man that such an establishment should concentrate in itself or in its location, as many advantageous elements as possible; and in order to be carried on with proper economy, some of these elements, at least, must be combined in its location. Of these necessary elements, it is plain there should be coal and iron. It is scarcely necessary to say in this place, that Deep River furnishes the best of bituminous coal, which may be used in the form of coke, for smelting, melting, or reducing the iron ore, or for all the purposes for which fuel is required in the manufacture; besides, it may be largely used for creating heat before it is debituminized. The iron ore of Deep River is both abundant and excellent, existing in connection with the rocks belonging to the coal series, and also in those which underlie them. The amount in the underlying rocks is inexhaustible—and that in the coal series may probably be regarded in the same light, as there is a bed nine feet thick extending for miles in the formation. Copper is also another metal which is furnished, or which I believe will be furnished, in the neighborhood of Deep River. The two metals—*iron and copper, are the metals important* to a national establishment. Zinc exists in Davidson County, but it has been hitherto lost and wasted in processes to which the ore has been subjected for the purpose of obtaining the silver and gold which are associated with it.

In addition to the coal and metals of Deep River, the country furnishes a great abundance of wood and timber. The forests of long leaved pine are as yet uninjured. For wood work and building, timber can be furnished cheaply for a long time to come.

Deep River is accessible. It is scarcely necessary to mention the lines of communication which are opened, and which may be opened. Deep River, I may remark, will soon be navigable, and which will connect it with the Atlantic by Wilmington and Fayetteville. Beaufort will ultimately be another terminus upon the Atlantic.—But to complete the lines which shall terminate upon the seaboard, a line of only 30 miles of railroad should be built, beginning at some point 10 miles west of Raleigh and ending at or near the Gulf on Deep River. The completion of this line would bring Deep River within 12 hours of Norfolk, passing through Raleigh, Weldon and Portsmouth. It will be seen that Deep River need not be a country of little account as it hitherto has been; and it will also be perceived that it has all the important elements which are necessary to constitute the site of a national scheme, which will end in an increase of the power of our country; and it furthermore appears to me that Government should esteem itself fortunate if it can secure so favorable a position for the contemplated national establishment. It is a fine agricultural section of country, a fact of considerable importance, as it ensures a supply of the means of living at home, and at the cheapest rates.

It is not proper for me to suggest those measures which may be deemed necessary to secure action upon the matter. Indeed, I do not know how the national project now stands; whether any thing definite has been determined upon or not; but it seemed proper to state to your Excellency the conviction which has been produced upon my mind after ascertaining fully the capabilities of the formations which border upon Deep River.

I am, sir, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EBENEZER EMMONS.
*Geol. of North Carolina.*

*Shocking Death.*—A gentleman attached to the Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad Company informed us, last evening, soon after the arrival of the train, that an unknown white man was killed on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, yesterday; about four miles above Littleton Depot, by the downward mail train. His head was literally crushed and the parts disjoined, and the whole of the body so mangled that it was impossible to form any idea of his appearance when in life. A stranger had been seen to come up the carriage road, and take a direct course *from* the place where he was run over—the tracks of his shoes upon the ground being distinctly visible—which caused a supposition that he had been murdered, and his body brought to the Railroad track to blind inquiry.—*Petersburgh Express.*

*Sale of the Steamers.*—The Steamers Gladiator, Gov. Dudley, Wilmington, and C. Vanderbilt, belonging to the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, were sold yesterday in Charleston, pursuant to advertisement. We received a telegraphic dispatch to the following effect:

Gladiator, $18,800; bought by P. K. Dickinson, Esq., of this town.

Gov. Dudley, $15,600; Commercial Insurance Company of Charleston.

Wilmington, $12,000; F. C. Matthieson, Esq., Charleston.

C. Vanderbilt, $10,100; P. K. Dickinson, Esq., Wilmington.

Total for the four steamers, $56,500.

The Company's Wharf in Charleston was offered for sale, but was bid in at $30,000.—*Herald.*

A London paper states that the British Government has made arrangements with a first class London Brewery to supply the troops while in Turkey with the best export porter at three pence (six cents) a quart, and a ship of 350 tons is preparing take out the first consignment. Punch in reference to this, says—"The British soldier without becoming pot-valiant, will fight the better for his pot of beer. Those who draw the sword for their country deserve at least a draught of porter, and doubtless they will draw the former vigorously, although they may draw the latter mild."

*Curious.*—An Eastern paper, describing the effect of a thunder shower, says: "A cow was struck by lightning, and instantly killed, belonging to a village physician, *who had a beautiful calf four days old.*"

Associate yourself with men of good quality, if you esteem your reputation, for it is better to be alone than in bad company.

## HOW STANDS THE ADMINISTRATION?

The late election returns show a fearful reckoning against the Brigadier's Administration. It appears that in the elections which have taken place within the past few months in the States of New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, the Administration has sustained a dead loss of *one hundred and eighty odd thousand votes.* A continuation of a falling off like this will leave it without any friends at all long before the expiration of its term—office seekers always excepted, for that patriotic class of individals will hang on to the flesh pots so long as there is a morsel of public plunder for them to feed upon. The like never was known in the history of any preceding Administration. Not even the abominable Administration of John Tyler furnishes a parallel. A member of Congress in a speech made on the floor of the House of Representatives a few days ago, very pertinently remarked that the odious Tyler Administration could always command seven steady and true men at any hour to defend it in Congress, but that the Pierce Administration was reduced to less than half that number already. In less than twelve months of its career, it lost the confidence of the public. The people have repudiated it in their State elections and nearly all the politicians of its own party have become disgusted with its imbecile course, and are fast forsaking a sinking ship. Let the fate of the Democratic party be what it may, one thing is certain, the Administration of Franklin Pierce has gone to pieces. There is no mistake about it and the wise ones of the party know it full well. We shall not stop here to reiterate the cause of this. They are well known to the country from one end to the other. They have worked out their effects even sooner than its opponents could have anticipated, and the result shows for itself too plainly to be questioned. Such facts and figures as are exhibited in the late popular election, cannot be mistaken. The "stand by the Administration" wing of the Democratic party, may talk of its merits and popularity to their heart's content, but it wont do. While they are figuring out the strength of the Administration, on paper, the sovereigns are rolling up their votes by the thousand and hundred thousands against it. They cannot stem the current of public indignation at the corrupt, imbecile and treacherous course of President Pierce and his Cabinet. The faithful few who are now struggling hard to accomplish that purpose, will, ere long, see the folly of their course; if they have not seen it already. We have not lost all hope yet of some such in this quarter. By the 4th of March, 1857, we shall see that an Administration which came into power by an overwhelming majority, will go out of power by general acclamation. Mark the prediction.

*Rich. Whig.*

## THE IMPROVED ART OF WAR.

Among the many arts which the conceptions of genius are constantly combining to perfect and develope, is the art of war. Every succeeding generation seems to introduce among us still more powerful and efficient agencies for accomplishing the destruction of our fellow men. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from England, gives an intelligent description of a few of the warlike engines which it is supposed will contribute materially to the successful termination of hostilities in the great European struggle which is probably about to occur.

One of the most terrible of these machines, he says, is Wagner's floating gun—which is simply a long congreve gun, designed to be propelled along the surface of the water, in a straight line on the principle of the rocket, until it strikes the vessel at which it was directed, when it thrusts into its sides its iron head, containing two pounds of fulminating powder of mercury. When the fire reaches the reservoir, the powder explodes, blowing a hole in the vessel ten or twelve feet in diameter—so large that it cannot be closed up by any ordinary method. This machine, says the writer, has been a long time maturing in the Woolwich arsenals, and is now completed, and ready to go forth on its mission of destruction. It can be made available at a distance far beyond the reach of any other gun, and it is thought will be of service in attacking the Russian fleets, when anchored under the unapproachable fortresses of Sebastopol and Cronstadt.

The correspondent of the Gazette, also says that submarine boats have been so perfected that they can attach a burner to an enemy's ship, without incurring the least danger to those who manage them. Large numbers of explosive balls have been embarked on board the English fleets, of such a nature as invariably to explode whenever they strike the side of an enemy's ship, scattering on every side, devastation, death and flames. Experiments are also being made with an asphyxiating ball, which does not kill, but *paralyzes an entire crew for several hours,* or until they are made prisoners.

Two small steamboats are building, designed to carry each two enormous Paixhan guns. These vessels are built in the strongest manner, with oaken walls near six feet thick, covered with a mattrass of cotton one and a half feet in thickness, and this again covered with a sheathing of iron and lead. The roof or upper deck is covered in the same way, so as to allow the bombs of the enemy to glance into the sea without damage. They are designed to be bullet proof, ball proof, and bomb proof. These ships are to be sent at the proper time into the midst of the enemy's fleet, where they will attack the vessels around them, fore and aft, with bombs thrown between wind and water, at the same time sprinkling them with showers of Greek fire. It is believed that one of these little vessels, operated by the labors of a few determined men, might, under favorable circumstances, destroy an entire fleet of ships.

The English fleet is also largely provided with balloons, intended to carry inflamable materials, to scatter over towns, villages, and fleets, when the wind favors such operations; and it is said that another invention, whose results will be still more terrible than any of the above, but of which the construction has not yet been made known, is also about to be sent to destroy the Russians.

*Our Consul at London.*—A letter published in the London papers, signed by Kossuth, Mazzini, and Ledru Rollin, and addressed to George N. Sanders, expresses their regret at the "astounding and unexpected" news that the United States Senate had refused to confirm his nomination to the United States Consulate at London. They seem to labor under the impression that it will have a disastrous effect on the Republican cause throughout Europe; and therefore they express the hope that the Senate may be induced to reconsider its action.

A negro was recently executed by order of the chiefs of the Creek nation for the murder of two Creeks. He was executed according to the forms of Creek law; the culprit being seated on a log, his head covered with a blanket, and the nearest relatives of the deceased shooting him with rifles.

Hon. Edwin Polk, late President of the Senate of Tennessee, died at his residence in that State on the 4th instant.

Senator Truman Smith of Connecticut, has resigned; and it is rumored that Senator James of Rhode Island, will also shortly resign his seat.

**"The western Whigs scout the idea of a limited convention as an insult to them. They will in preference, vote for a Democratic candidate for Governor and Legislature, pledged to go for equal suffrage by legislative enactment."—*Journal.***

We prefer the declarations of the Western Whigs themselves, to the idle assertions of the Journal. The Greensboro' Patriot, published in the section of country where dissatisfaction alone existed, in its last number, speaking of the Convention question and other matters, says:

**"We propose to leave this subject for the present, because we see no advantage to result from its discussion, and *advocate the election of Gen. Dockery* on purely political grounds. He *cannot* be more inimical to the West, or rather, care less for the equal rights of the good people of North Carolina, than the nominee of the Democratic Convention, if their action be consistent with their former course. On the contrary, whatever views Gen. Dockery may have taken of duty under his nomination, and of the difficulties on conciliating East and West on the matter which we have discussed,—we know him to be a man *entertaining unaffected popular sympathies.* Coming up himself from the ranks of the people—making his way in the world by his own exertions—a plain farmer—without professional eclat, or overshadowing family influence,—*we have no hesitation in saying that the gubernatorial honors of the State will be worthily bestowed upon him.*"**

The Accumulation of Wealth in this country has been vast, and some estimate of its extent may be formed if we recur to the official figures within our reach in relation to some items of fixed capital, the large amount of which, invested in manufactures, ship-building, railroads, houses, and stores, has all been derived from home resources.

The number of houses in the United States, by census, is 3,363,427, and free families 3,597,240, or nearly one for each family. If the dwellings increase in the proportion of the population, then the number of houses built in the last six years was 663,000; at an average of $1,000 each, this would give $663,000,000, or $700,000,000 with furniture. The tonnage of shipping built has been 1,921,439; worth, at an average of $60 per ton, $115,286,340; the value of railroads $287,100,000; new banks, capital at $65,000,000.—These items alone make the following aggregates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Houses built, 1848 to 1854 | $700,000,000 |
| Shipping | 115,286,340 |
| Railroads | 287,100,000 |
| Banks | 65,000,000 |
| | $1,167,386,340 |

In addition to this, all the vast sums for factories, insurance companies, mines, &c. will swell the aggregate, without having made any perceptible increase in the amount of stocks held abroad.

The rapid increase of inhabitants in the United States requires the more rapid absorption of capital for new dwellings, irrespective of the rebuilding of stores and old ones. The department reports the arrival into the United States last year of 400,777 persons, who will require in the above proportion 66,000 houses, and the persons bring most of the necessary means. Amid this rapid conversion of floating into fixed capital the money market has retained on the whole a position of ease and plenty.

The Boston Courier contradicts the story of the Evening Post relative to the authorship of the Hulsemann letter.

The Courier says:

We understand that the statement in regard to Mr. Everett's correspondence with Mr. F. Webster during Mr. Everett's late visit to Boston, Mr. Fletcher Webster's reply, the excitement of friends, &c., so circumstantially set forth, is wholly without foundation. No such correspondence took place—no such original draft was given by Mr. Fletcher Webster to Mr. Everett—nor did any communication of any sort take place between them on the subject.

*Fine Cotton.*—J. M. Patrick and Co. sold on Saturday last, says the Memphis Whig of the 28th ult. two bales of Cotton, weighing over one thousand pounds, at twenty cents per pound, the two bales realizing the snug sum of over $2000. The Cotton was raised, ginned and put up by Maj. Rutland in Desoto county, Miss. and sold to a New Orleans merchant. It is the finest, prettiest cotton we ever saw anywhere, and not only reflects credit upon Maj. R. as a planter, but adds to the character of the Cotton raised about Memphis.

*Love of Flowers.*—In all countries women love flowers; in all countries they form nosegays of them; but it is only in the bosom of plenty that they conceive the idea of embellishing their dwellings with them. The culture of flowers among the peasantry indicates a revolution in all their feelings. It is a delicate pleasure which makes its way through coarse organs; it is a creature whose eyes are opened; it is the sense of the beautiful, a faculty of the soul which is awakened; colors, forms, odors, are perceived for the first time, and these charming objects have at length spectators. Those who have travelled in the country can testify that a rose-tree under the window, a honeysuckle around the door of a cottage, is a good omen to a weary traveller. The hand that cultivates flowers is not closed against the supplications of the poor nor against the wants of the stranger. Flowers may be called the alphabet of angels, wherewith they write on hills and plains mysterious truths.

*Canadian Agricultarist.*


**Card to our Fayetteville Friends.**

***SCOTT & BALDWIN,***
MERCHANT TAILORS,
**Wilmington, N. C.**

BEG to call the attention of the Gentlemen of Fayetteville to the fact that they are now opening, direct from Paris, a fashionable and varied assortment of Goods for the male portion of the community.

The newest designs of FANCY CASSIMERES, an elegant assortment of SILK, CASHMERE and MARSEILLES VESTINGS; also, plain French Elastic Cassimeres, SILK WARP, beautiful textures, besides Black, Blue, Olive, Claret, Adelaide, and Drab Cloths, all varieties.

All the above goods we are ready to make up in the most approved style. Our Cutting Department is superintended by Mons. Antonio Blain, late of Paris, whose unrivalled skill as a Cutter stands without a parallel before the world!

Our new and beautiful supply of FURNISHING GOODS, consisting of Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Silk stripe Half-Hose, Lisle thread do, and "three thread" British Cotton do, for Men and Boys. The elegant supply of Silk Cravats, fancy and plain, are worth your examination.

Also, 21 dozen Silk, Gause, Cashmere, and Lisle Thread Under-Shirts. The variety will make a man COOL TO LOOK AT IT.

Those Patent "YOKE SEAM" SHIRTS, prominent among our immense stock, are the most desirable garment worn by the human family. Never known to fail in giving perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

A great variety of Standing Collars, PURE LINEN, latest style.

Now opening, all of our superior make, 600 Linen Coats, white and colored. Also, Summer Cloths of every description; Vests of newest style, in great variety, besides Pants, a numberless variety, beautiful patterns.

☞ CALL AT SCOTT & BALDWIN'S
Merchant Tailoring and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, Market Street.
Wilmington, March 18, 1854. 80-2mi

***Blank Warrants for sale here.***

The "Farmer's Journal" by Dr. Tompkins comes to us much enlarged and improved. It is the only paper in the State devoted exclusively to the Agricultural interest and we infer from the improvements made that it is well sustained.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. See advertisement.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8

*Railroad Subscription.*—The city councils have subscribed two million dollars to Jackson and Great Northern railroad, and one million and a half to the Opelousas and Western railroad.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
APRIL 12, 1854.

**DIVIDEND.**—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. payable on and after the 1st May next.
H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r.
April 13. 81-tlM

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
APRIL 12, 1854.

THE Annual Meeting, of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House in Wilmington, on the 1st day of May next. H. R. SAVAGE Cash'r.
April 13. 88-tlM

**NEW STORE.**

***Spring and Summer GOODS,***

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the people of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that they have opened a NEW STORE, containing a large Stock of

**DRY GOODS,**

Which will be sold at Northern Prices. In our Stock may be found the late styles of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, Fancy Brocaded Silks; rich figu'd and plain black Silk, at all prices; Lawns; French Jaconets, Muslins, and Tarltans, in great variety; a very fine article of black Alpacas, Ginghams, and Prints; Piano and Table Covers. Also a handsome lot of Embroideries, consisting of emb'd Collars, Sleeves and Chemizetts; Jaconet, Cambric and Swiss Edging and Inserting; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; emb'd ditto; a fine lot of Crape Shawls, Veils, Silk and Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Bonnets, Ribbons, Table Cloths, Irish Linen, &c.

A large lot of HATS, viz: Moleskin and Drab Beaver Hats, Straw Hats all styles; Straw Bonnets, Misses Bonnets and Flats.

A fine lot of BOOTS and SHOES, &c.

A large assortment of JEWELRY; Gold Ear-Rings, Breast Pins, a variety of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Fob and Vest Chains, &c.

Together with the largest and finest stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING ever before offered in this market; Fine black Cloth Frock and Sack Coats; also fine brown, blue and green Summer Cloth Coats; a fine lot of black Alpaca Coats. A large assortment of Pants fine black Doe-skin Cassimere Pants; fancy Cassimere Pants, at all prices. A fine lot of Vests; white, buff, and fancy Marseilles Vests; black Satin and fancy Silk Vests, &c.

A handsome lot of Cloths and Cassimeres; Gents' fine Linen Shirts, Collars, &c.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell cheap.

SCHLOSS & McCORMICK.
Hay street.

P. S. Clothing of all kinds for Boys of from four to sixteen years old.
April 15, 1854. 88tf

**NOTICE.**

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on a GENERAL MERCANTILE BUSINESS in the town of Fayetteville, at the Stand formerly occupied by M. McKinnon, South side of Hay street, near the Market Square.
JOHN ARNOLD.
D. McDOUGALD.
April 15, 1854. 88-2t

**LOST! LOST!!**

A TWENTY DOLLAR BILL, near the Fayetteville Bank, the finder will receive a reward of five Dollars by giving it to the subscriber, or leaving it at the Fayetteville Book Store. NEILL McLEOD.
April 14, 1854. 1t

**"EAGLE HOTEL" FOR SALE.**

I AM authorized by the owner of the Eagle Hotel, at Chapel Hill, to offer it for sale. Miss Hilliard, who has been in possession of it for about twenty years, desires to retire to a more private life.

This Hotel is probably as good property of the kind as is to be found in the State. Its income for several years past has ranged from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars a year; and at present is rather beyond the latter amount. As buyers will probably examine the property for themselves, any further description here is unnecessary.

Possession will be surrendered on the 10th of June if desired.

For further information, address the subscriber at Chapel Hill, N. C. SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS.
April 14. 88*3m

**NOTICE.**

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Grady & Monk is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by them at their old stand. A. J. GRADY,
April 11th, 1854. J. M. MONK.

**FURTHER NOTICE.**

BEING desirous of closing up our old business as soon as possible, we now offer for sale at very low prices for cash our entire stock of goods consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Liquors, etc. Persons having claims against the concern will please hand them in, and those indebted to us are requested to settle the same as soon as possible, A. J. GRADY,
J. M. MONK.
Wilmington, April 12, 1854. 88*1m

**HAY.**

**260** BALES just received and for sale by STEDMAN & HORNE.
April 12, 1854. 87tf

**POTASH! POTASH!!**

**2** CASKS WHITE POTASH, just received and for sale by J. N. SMITH.
N. W. corner Market Square.
April 11th, 1854. 87-1m

**PURE LIQUORS.**

**1** CASK each Pure French Brandy, Port and Madeira Wine, just received and for sale by J. N. SMITH.
April 12, 1854. 87-1m

***PAINTS, &c.***

**5000** LBS. PURE WHITE LEAD.
300 gallons Linseed Oil.
1000 lbs. White Potash.
Fresh Camphene and Burning Fluid.
Sperm Candles, Lamp Oil.
For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
April 13, 1854. 87-4t

**DIVIDEND NO. 7.**

A Dividend of 4 per cent, or $2 per share has been declared on the Stock of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Co., payable on and after Thursday the 20th inst. at the Company's Office.
EDW. LEE WINSLOW, Prest.
April 13, 1854. 87-

**WANTED.**

A Good Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. Liberal price will be paid.
R. F. MURPHY.
April 12, 1854. 87-tf

**BOOKS AND STATIONERY.**

PEARL FISHING by Dickens; Salad for the Solitary, by an Epicure; Hypatia, by the author of Alton Locke; The Barclays of Boston, by Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis; Miss Leslie's Behaviour Book; MACKEY'S LEXICON OF FREE-MASONRY; Prof. Eadie's Commentaries on the Ephesians, &c.

Also, farther supplies of Trench on the Parables, Proverbs, and the study of Words; Letter, Cap and Commercial Note Paper; Envelopes of all qualities and prices; Blank Books of every description, &c. Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
April 12.

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1854.


*For Governor,*

## GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—In another column our readers will find such details as we have received of the news by the steamers which arrived at New York and Halifax on Friday evening.

"The argument has been exhausted" at last; England and France have declared war and the declaration and commencement of hostilities have excited the warmest enthusiasm of the subjects of both powers. So war generally begins. How it ends is another matter. Nations begin the conflict thinking only of the "pomp and circumstance," the "glorious victories," which are to mark its progress. But war is only an indiscriminate slaughter of men, and before it ends nations are depressed, families are afflicted, commerce impaired, property destroyed, and debts created which are to be paid *by the masses of the people*—the real sufferers in these glorious games at which their rulers play.

We sincerely trust that the rulers of this country may have the prudence if not the disposition to keep out of the fray. The war has begun with declarations on the part of England and France promising all respect to the rights of neutrals and especially to those of the United States. But unfortunately in this country there are many advocates of unhealthy "progress" whose notions are that it is our "manifest destiny" to mix in this general war and overthrow monarchy in Europe. Upon such men as these government favor has hitherto been lavished, because they were powerful on election day; and much we fear by their means this country may be involved in a struggle in which we have not only no business, but in which every consideration of justice, interest and prudence forbids us to join.

Peace is what we want. Let it continue and the future greatness of the country will surpass the wildest dreams of the most visionary.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANK ROAD COMPANY.—But little business was transacted in the meeting of stockholders on Thursday last.—The road is nearly complete, and in successful operation, and the annual meetings now are held merely for the purpose of electing officers and receiving the encouraging reports of the road's prosperity.

From the report of the President and Directors, we learn, that the capital stock of the Company now amounts to $253,200; of which $241,294 have been paid in and the balance is well secured. The reception of the Uwharie Branch will increase the capital to the full amount authorised by the charter.

There are now under toll 140 miles of road—120 on the main road; 20 on branches.

The gross tolls for the year ending March 31, 1854, amount to $27,419 77, against $17,398 66 for the year ending March 31, 1853—an increase of rather more than $10,000. Two dividends of 4 per cent. each have been declared, and $3,985 77 have been added to the fund for rebuilding—increasing that fund to $6,890 90.

The reading of the report was followed by the election of officers, a ceremony which might have been dispensed with as the State elected all of them, viz:

*President*—Gurdon Deming.

*Directors*—Geo. McNeill, C. Benbow, James Kyle, A. A. McKethan, H. L. Myrover, N. A. Stedman, Jonathan Worth, F. Fries, Duncan Murchison.

The vote for President was as follows:

| | *For G. Deming.* | *For E. L. Winslow.* |
|---|---|---|
| Individual vote | 235 | 1052 |
| State vote | 2400 | —— |

No one objects, we suppose, certainly we do not, to the officers thus elected. They are our neighbors and friends, prominent business men of this and the neighboring counties, who will discharge their duties faithfully and well. But the manner in which the election was made very justly excited strong feeling. As an evidence of this, we understand that a resolution offered by one of the stockholders, to stop the voting and allow the State to appoint, was adopted with but two dissenting voices.

It has usually been the custom of those representing the State, though often with evident reluctance, to concur with the will of the stockholders in all such matters. And very properly. For besides his interest as a stockholder, each member of the company, as a citizen of the State, has the same interest in the welfare of the road and the same burden for its construction to bear, as the Governor or his representative has. And the people of the State, we take it, do not care a button as to the persons who fill the offices, provided they are acceptable to the Company and discharge their duties faithfully.

The vote of the stockholders declared their choice. Why their almost unanimous voice should be passed by unheeded we cannot conceive. Politics evidently had nothing directly to do with the matter, for the gentleman chosen to the Presidency is as firm and consistent a Whig as lives. Personal feeling could not have affected it. For in such a case a man's bitterest enemy would take pride in voting for him. We can account for the matter in no other way than by the supposition that the State's representative acted under instructions to thwart the will of the Company. It is not uncommon under the present *democratic* administration to treat the will of the majority with utter contempt. And it would be well for the Company, with such instances before them, to ask of the Legislature to fix a certain number of directors to be chosen by the State. The State has a minority of the stock, and it is not right that all the officers should be appointed by it.

As to the retiring President, if we may judge of his feelings by what our own would be in a similar case, they are simply self-congratulatory. He has ably assisted in the construction of a work, which regarded at first with doubtful favor, has not only conferred most important benefits upon the town, but has been a source of unexpected profit to all concerned. His duties have been discharged faithfully and skilfully, and in retiring from office by the one-man power, he not only receives the approbation of his fellow stockholders, but relieves himself of an office involving much trouble and responsibility, rewarded with very little pecuniary compensation.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—We are disappointed this morning in our expectation of letters sketching the proceedings of the Convention. At last accounts the Convention was engaged in a very warm discussion of a resolution to urge upon Congress the improvement of rivers and harbors. Many long speeches were made and the reports of these occupy the columns of the Charleston papers.

Our readers would probably take no interest in them.

A telegraphic despatch to the National Intelligencer says,

"The committee to whom such subjects were referred have reported in favor of domestic manufactures, mining, and the remission of duties on iron; also, in favor of Amazon trade, direct trade with Europe, and in favor of harbor improvements; all of which after being considered, passed."

GEN. DOCKERY AND FREE SUFFRAGE.—We notice an article from the Standard asserting that in his speech at Smithfield Gen. Dockery declared that he had given Free Suffrage its first impetus when he voted in the Convention to give the election of Governor to the people. The Standard thinks that Gen. Dockery is "trying to mislead and deceive" the people by speaking of that vote as one in favor of free suffrage. Not a bit of it. It taking the right of electing a governor from the Legislature and giving it to the people is not giving them free suffrage we should like to know what is.

But the Standard has discovered what is commonly called "a mare's nest." In its very eloquent peroration it says:

"But what will our readers—what will honest men of all parties think when we inform them that on the motion in the Convention of 1835, to extend to the people the *right* to vote for Governor, GEN. DOCKERY DID NOT VOTE AT ALL! Page 340 of the Debates of the Convention will show that the Convention passed by a vote of 74 to 44 the present provision in the Constitution extending this privilege to the people; and the yeas and nays, there recorded, will show that Gen. Dockery DODGED THE QUESTION!—did not vote at all; and yet he declared, as we understand, in his speech at Smithfield, that he gave Free Suffrage its "first long, big, and heavy lick" in the Convention, "when he voted to give the election of Governor to the people"! What explanation has the gentleman to offer? What can his partizans say for him? We call upon them to look to the record, and tell the people the truth about the matter."

Now if the very fair minded editor of the Standard who calls upon Whig editors to "look to the record" and "tell the truth about the matter" had taken the trouble to look on page 400 of that "record" he would have found the vote taken upon the four articles of amendment agreed upon by the Convention and among the yeas the name of ALFRED DOCKERY.

When the first vote upon the article giving the election to the people was taken, Gen. Dockery was absent from Raleigh, not "to dodge" the vote but under the impression that no question of importance was to come up. When the final vote was taken upon all the amendments, embracing that which the Standard says "he dodged," he was in the Convention and voted for it. And when the matter went before the people he again voted for it.

Practice what you preach Mr. Standard.—"Look to the record and tell the truth about the matter."

THE RAPPERS IN RALEIGH!—We learn from the Register that the last Raleigh Standard contained a letter *dated Edenton, April 2nd* professing to give an account of the discussion between Gen. Dockery and Mr. Bragg at *Gatesville*. The discussion at Gatesville, says the Register, *did not take place until Monday, April 3d!*

Of course the spirits had a hand in the matter. How else could a man in Chowan County on the second of April know what was the result of a discussion in Gates county *which had not come off?*

By the way we notice a part of this precious document in the last Carolinian. The very "romantic" account given of the effects of a discussion which had not taken place confirm our impression that either the spirits had something to do with the matter or that the writer had had something to do with spirits—of this world, not the next.

So it will be with Franklin Pierce. Although he is fiercely assailed by these hyenas, and his motives impugned, he stands unmoved and undismayed, relying with implicit confidence upon the *people* for approbation and support. He will receive it as certain as time rolls on.

*North Carolinian.*

Our neighbor is complimentary to its party friends at the North. "Hyenas" indeed! Why in the fall of 1852, before the election, these "natural allies" and the very salt of the earth.

But we shall not dispute the truth of the Carolinian's judgment of these men. That paper *ought to know them*, and if it says they are "hyenas" let 'em be. They are very likely to follow the expample of their namesakes in the animal "hyenas" were held up all over the South as our kingdom and dig the political grave of their former friend.

As to the implicit confidence of the *people* which President Pierce "relies upon," if *people* means *voters* he seems to rely upon a very frail support if the recent elections may be considered evidence.

TROUBLE IN NEW YORK.—The Democratic Central Committee, lately in session at Albany, N. Y., passed a series of resolutions severely censuring the Administration for the policy it has pursued in all questions where national honor and national interest are at stake.

SMALL POX.—We are very glad to learn that no new case has occurred. Precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease in the neighborhood in which Mr. Murphy lives. And of course no apprehension need be felt of it here.

POST OFFICE CHANGE.—We learn that a Post Office has been established at "Laurinburgh" in Richmond County in place of the office at Laurel Hill discontinued.

PLANK ROAD TOLLS.—The tolls received at the Haymount station for the first fifteen days of this month amount to the large sum of $884.87.

POSTAGE.—Nothing of interest has occurred in Congress for the last week except the report from the House Committee on the Post Office recommending an increase of the rates of postage on letters and newspapers. Letter postage on single letters to be increased to 5 cents for any distance under 3,000 miles and 10 cents for any greater distance, instead of 3 as at present. All postage to be paid in advance. On newspapers the present law makes a reduction of 50 per cent. from the rates two years ago. The proposed bill restores it to former rates—an increase of 100 per cent. over the present rates.

The Bill was postponed for 4 weeks. We hope that it will not be allowed to pass. The increase of revenue which the committee expects, $2,500,000, will scarcely compensate for the serious inconvenience to the public. And surely no more revenue is needed with a surplus of $30,000,000 in the Treasury.

### LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

CHARLESTON, April 11, 1854.

I arrived yesterday afternoon, after the Convention had been organized and had adjourned for the day. I of course did not hear the opening speech of the distinguished presiding officer, Senator Dawson of Geo.; but I have heard it praised for its sensible recommendations, not the least sensible of which was the advice to steer clear of politics, into which bodies constituted as this is are so apt to degenerate, and which at once destroys their influence and usefulness.

There is an immense concourse of Delegates, and perhaps as many spectators. The pit and first tier of boxes of the Theatre, in which the Convention is held, are crowded with Delegates. The second and third tiers of boxes are equally filled with spectators, among whom are many ladies. That was the appearance of things during the two hours' session of this morning. There was little else to do to-day than to offer resolutions to be referred to the General Committee out of which to carve work worthy of the action of the body. Some of these resolutions were sensible, some stupid, some visionary; and in some instances the movers made speeches to enforce their objects. The two most notable of these were delivered by gentlemen who at home are Methodist Ministers—Mr. Marshall of Miss., and Parson Brownlow of Tennessee. They both "brought down the house," some laughing *with* the speakers and some *at* them. I did not hear much of the speech of Mr. Marshall, but one of his illustrations was of so homely a character that it elicited shouts of laughter. He was speaking of practical and visionary menand movements, and described the practical man as one who grew his own potatoes, digged and boiled and ate them; whilst the visionary man was one who gave his whole mind to the consideration of how *posterity* should plant and dig and boil and eat their potatoes. The point he was aiming at I think was to persuade his hearers that the visionaries who projected rail roads, &c. for the benefit of posterity are only visionaries in name. As to Brownlow, he is no favorite with me, though I could not help laughing at much in his brief speech that was merely ridiculous or absolutely wrong. The Convention adjourned early till to-morrow, then to receive the report of the General Committee.

The largest delegations, after South Carolina, are Tennessee, about 150, Virginia, about 125, and Georgia, about 100. In all there are from 1000 to 1500 Delegates present.

The route from Wilmington to this place is not particularly pleasant, for it is a night line, and that is always wearisome, for it involves loss of rest, without any compensation in the sight of objects of interest on the route. On the Wilmington and Manchester road, however, I saw for the first time those newly-invented seats for sleeping in a car. The Company has put one such car on the line, for the occupation of those who have ladies with them, or rather for ladies and those who accompany them. It is really an admirable contrivance, enabling one to recline at full length and so rest and sleep. It ought to be adopted on all night lines.

We passed the Pee Dee ferry before day-light, and so had but a dim glimpse of that wonderful work now progressing there, of sinking immense iron cylinders as piers for the bridge to rest on. The bridge itself will be done, it is expected, in July next. At present it takes nearly two hours for 20 or 30 negro men to carry the mails and baggage on their heads and shoulders from the cars to the flats and from the flats to the cars again. The country from the Pee Dee to Charleston is generally very poor and sparsely settled; though occasionally we passed immense plantations. In some instances the numerous negro houses were better arranged and more neat and comfortable than I had seen, being painted, or whitewashed, with an air of kindness towards the slaves which is so pleasant to see.

Charleston has greatly improved and extended since I saw it fifteen years ago. And I learn from an undoubted source that its business, instead of falling off as is supposed elsewhere, was never near so great as it has been this Spring. There are many very large establishments here, and I was surprised to be shown one whose interior far exceeds Stewart's in New York in the extent of its *coup d'œil* and the superb arrangements of its goods. Its retail sales alone I understand are often $5000 a day.

*Sale of Stokes Coal Lands.*—We learn that C. L. Banner, Esq., recently sold his plantation in the neighborhood of Germanton, containing rich beds of coal, for $6,000.—*Salem Press.*

A TRUE BILL.—The Washington Union, speaking of the opposition by the New York Herald to the Gadsden Treaty says:

"It has arrayed itself violently against the treaty, even as it is ever found arrayed against judicious measures—a journal that is edited by the vilest of the vile of foreign culprits who ever escaped the grasp of the common hangman of the land which gave them birth; a journal that, from the hour it was ushered into existence, has taken a fiendish delight in calumniating every good and prominent statesman in the land; a journal that has caused, at one time or another, every American to exclaim, "the dungeon's cell is the proper abode for the remorseless villain to whose debasing opinions and views it gives currency;" a journal that never expressed an honest sentiment except to delude, nor employed truth in an argument when falsehood would add more strength to its position; a journal that seeks a foreign circulation avowedly for the purpose of harming us in foreign esteem; a journal which has in its service spirits as evil as ever surrounded a robber-chief—the more evil the more favored. Could it be believed, from its antecedents, that this journal would advocate any just measure—any measure calculated to foster the true interests of the Union—unless it had first received a *quid pro quo?*"

We have not the slightest doubt that every word of this paragraph is strictly true. But the Union thinks or pretends to think the election of Gen. Pierce "a just measure" calculated to foster the true interests of the Union." The Herald was one of the most strenuous and influential advocates of his election. Will the Union inform us as to the amount of the "*Quid pro quo*" which it "first received"; and from whom it was received?

The Democratic papers in Washington City and the Richmond Enquirer have come out in favor of Russia and against the Turks and their allies. We suppose that this is meant as an offset to the indiscreet speech of Mr. Spence, our Minister at Turkey; though it *may* mean something more important. If our difficulties with Spain are not peacefully settled we too shall be at war with England and France and these sympathy declarations of the court journals may be meant to pave the way for an alliance between the United States and Russia against the Western European powers.

The population of Cleveland, Ohio, which in 1850 numbered 17,000, is now set down at 50,000!

Railroads have done this. And the railroads have been built by the public lands.

## FOREIGN.

### ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 14.

The Steamer Hermann has arrived with Liverpool dates to March 29.

Cotton and flour have advanced four shillings. White Wheat quoted at 11s. 6d. Corn 41s. a 42s. Consols are lower.

England and France have declared war.

The cabinet courier who was despatched by England and France to Russia, with their ultimatum, returned with the announcement that no reply would be made. This answer was announced by the Queen to Parliament on the 28th. The message concluded with the declaration, that the Queen relied upon the bravery of her army and navy in the emergency.

The declaration of war appears in the London Gazette of the 28th.

The same day the Legislature of Paris received a message from Emperor Napoleon, which declared that Russia had placed herself in a state of war with France.

The French Government have announced that they will not grant letters of Marque to American vessels.

Gen. Napier's fleet anchored off Keil on the 27th.

Eighteen thousand Russians crossed the Danube on the 23d March. Thirty-five thousand crossed at Matchin without molestation.

A skirmish occurred between the Russians and Turks on a Bridge at Island Tukally. The Turks destroyed the bridge.

### ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, April 14.

The steamer America has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 1st of April.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

HALIFAX, April 8.

At Liverpool the advance on flour for the week was from 3 to 5s. 6d. Corn 4s. Wheat 1s. to 1s. 1d. Baltimore flour is quoted at 38s. 6d. a 39s. 5d. White Wheat 12s. There is a decline in Cotton of from an eighth to a quarter. The trade in the manufacturing districts was at a stand-still. American securities dull, and prices weak.

*France.*—The Emperor Napoleon's announcement was received in both Chambers with extraordinary enthusiasm. Things were all warlike in France and England.

*Russia.*—A division of the Russian fleet had left Dipasterpool to provision the Russian fortresses on the Circassian coast.

*China.*—The Overland China mail had reached London with dates from Calcutta to February 19, and from Hong Kong to the 11th. Trade at Calcutta was fair. Shanghai was in possession of the Patriots. The Rebel army was wintering near Pekin. Exchange on Shanghai and Canton was falling.

*Australia.*—Dates from Australia are to the 4th of February. The returns from the gold fields was increasing, and new and rich mines had been discovered. Trade was improving, and there was a brisk demand for goods.

*England.*—The following is the Queen's declaration of war:

Her Majesty, the Queen of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an ally, is desirous of rendering war as little onerous as possible to the Powers with whom she remains at peace—and to preserve the commerce of neutrals from unnecessary obstruction, Her Majesty is willing, for the present, to wave the part of beligerants appertaining to her by the law of nations—but it is impossible for Her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing to her enemies despatches, and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with adequate forces against the enemies forts, harbors or coasts; but Her Majesty will wave the right of seizing the enemy's property taken on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war. It is not Her Majesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property not being contraband of war found on board the enemy's ships; and Her Majesty further declares that being anxious to lessen as much as possible the evils of war, and restrict its operations to the regularly organized forces and country, it is not Her present intention to issue Letters of Marque for the commissioning of Privateers.

The Tripartite Treaty provides—1st. England and France shall support Turkey by force and arms till the conclusion of a peace by which the integrity of Turkey shall be guarantied.

2d. Turkey shall not conclude a peace without the consent of her allies.

3rd. The Allies shall evacuate Turkey at the end of the war.

4th. Other Powers may come into this arrangement.

5th. Equal civil rights are guarantied to all subjects of the Porte.

The campaign has begun in earnest.

The Russians have crossed the Danube in great force to strike a decisive blow before the arrival of the allies.

On the 23d Gortschakoff crossed the Danube and captured Tulska.

Tuders crossed with the main body at Galitze, without much loss. Full 56,000 Russians are now on the right bank of the Danube.

On the 23d Tuders commenced preparations for the siege of Watschin.

On the same day a body of Rusians attempted to cross at Oltenitza, when a desperate battle ensued. The Russians were repulsed with a loss of 3,000 killed. The Turks were so cut up that they had to retire to their entrenchments.

The very day the Russians commenced crossing the Danube Omar Pasha designed attacking the Russians at Hagana.

At Vienna, on the 31st ult, it was reported that the Russians, on the 29th, attacked Kalafat and carried three redoubts.

The rupture between Turkey and Greece was complete.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 20.—The steamers Retribution and Calon have returned from the mouth of the Danube without succeeding in removing the obstructions.

LONDON, April 1.—The debate in Parliament on the Queen's address was very lengthy, and war was formally proclaimed yesterday at the Royal Exchange, in the presence of the civic authorities.

Liverpool, Saturday morning, a report that Napier had captured a Russian frigate was contradicted. It was also reported that Russian ships had been seized at Fatterford and the crew held as prisoners of war.

*Liverpool Market, April* 1.—Canal Flour 38s. Corn 42 a 43s. Cotton has declined an eigth; Fair Orleans 6¼; Middling 5½; Fair Uplands 6d; Middlings 5¼d. Sales of the week 30,000 bales. Consols 85¼.

NOTICE.—The Whigs of Robeson County are respectfully invited to assemble at Lumberton, on TUESDAY of next May County Court, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the Commons; and appointing Delegates to unite with the Whigs of Richmond to designate a Candidate for the Senatorial District composed of Robeson and Richmond.

### MARRIED,

On the 30th of March, by D. McIntyre, Esq., Mr. MALCOM STEWART to Miss MARY JANE, daughter of the late Daniel Calhoun, all of Richmond.

### DIED,

On the 9th of March, near Stewartsville, Richmond County, Mr. JOHN McINTYRE, in the 87th year of his age. Mr. McIntyre had been for a great many years, a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

In Dangerfield, Texas, March 13th, LORINDA, aged 18 years, daughter of Allen and Margaret Urquhart, formerly of Cumberland county.

### FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 17.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BACON— | 10 a 10½ | MOLASSES— | |
| BEESWAX— | 24 a 25 | Cuba, | 25 a 26 |
| CANDLES—F. F. | 18 a 20 | New Orleans, | 37½ a 40 |
| Adamantine | 30 a 35 | NAILS— | 5½ a 6 |
| Sperm | 50 a | OILS—Linseed, | 80 a |
| COFFEE—Rio, | 13 a 14 | Tanners', | 60 a 70 |
| Laguira, | a 14 | SALT— | |
| St. Domingo, | 00 a 00 | Liv'p.(sack,) | 2 00 a |
| COTTON— | | Alum, (bu.) | a |
| Fair to good, | 8½ a | SEED— | |
| Ordinary to mid., | 8½ a 8¾ | Flaxseed, | 1 00 a |
| COTTON BAGGING— | | Clover, per lb. | 12½ a 15 |
| Gunny, | 13 a 15 | SHOT— | |
| Dundee, | 12 a 14 | Com., pr. bag, | 2 25 a |
| Burlaps, | 10 a 12 | Buck, | 2 25 a |
| COTTON YARNS— | | SPIRITS— | |
| No. 5 to 10, | 17 a 18 | Peach Brandy, | 75 a 85 |
| DOMESTIC GOODS— | | Apple " | 60 a 62 |
| Bro. Sheetings, | 7½ a 8 | N. C. Whiskey, | 45 a 48 |
| Osnaburgs, | 9½ a 10 | Northern " | a |
| FEATHERS— | 40 a 45 | N. E. Rum, | 40 a |
| FLOUR— | | Jam'ca Rum, | $2 a 2 50 |
| Superfine, | 5 75 a 5 90 | Fr. Brandy, | $2 a 3 00 |
| Fine, | 5 50 a 5 75 | American Gin, | 30 a 40 |
| Scratched, | 5 25 a 5 50 | Holland do, | 1 50 a 2 00 |
| GRAIN— | | SUGAR— | |
| Corn, | 1 00 a 1 10 | Loaf, | 11 a 12 |
| Wheat, | $0 a 5 00 | Crushed, | 10 a 11 |
| Oats, | 60 a | St. Croix, | 9 a |
| Peas, | a 1 00 | Porto Rico, | 7 a 9 |
| Rye, | 1 00 a 1 10 | New Orleans, | 6 a 8 |
| HIDES—Dry, | 10 a 11 | TALLOW— | 11 a 12 |
| Green, | 4 a 5 | TOBACCO— | |
| IRON— | | Leaf, | none. |
| Swedes, co. bar, | 5 a 5¼ | Manufactured, | 8 a 15 |
| Ditto, wide, | 6 a 6½ | WHITE LEAD—$2½ a 2 50 | |
| English, | 4 a | WINDOW GLASS— | |
| LARD— | 10 a 11 | 8 x 10, | 2½ a 2¾ |
| LEAD— | 8½ a 9 | 10 x 12, | 2¾ a |
| | | WOOL— | a |

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Flour has advanced this morning under the last news. Sales at 6 10 to 6 25.

Cotton—Last sales at 8½ to 8¾—but little coming in.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Little or no Turpentine on hand, last sales $3 40 for yellow dip and $2 for hard. Spirits—nothing doing, no inquiry; last quotations 57. Rosin 1 10. Tar advanced 5 cents, $2 60. Cotton—middling to good middling 8 cents. Fay. super Flour from store $6 50. Fish—No. 3 Mackerel $7, No. 4, $6; Eastern Herring $4. Lime at wholesale $1 25. One raft Timber $9 50.

At Charleston, cotton ranging from 7 to 9¾. Peas 1 10. Flour 6¾. Corn 90.

At New York, cotton depressed under the Steamer's news. Southern flour advanced, sales at 8 50 to 8 76. Corn 83 to 85.

Total receipts of cotton, 2,302,343 bales, against 2,877,555 last year. Decrease 575,212 bales.


### COPARTNERSHIP.

UNDER the name and style of RAMSEY & BRO., the undersigned have this day become Copartners in the Dry Goods, Grocery and Hardware Business. Store opposite S. T. Hawley & Son, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY.

### RAMSEY & BRO.,

***Grocers, &c.,***

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand every thing in thier line of business, and will sell at the lowest rates. Country produce bought or taken in exchange for Goods.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.
April 11, 1854. 87-tf

### G. S. BUIE, *Builder and Undertaker,*

IS prepared to execute contracts of from $800 to $50,000 and upwards.

Window Blinds, Sash, Glass Doors, and all kinds of ornamental and plain work warranted to give satisfaction. He may be found on inquiry at Mr. Jesse W. Powers's.

Fayetteville, April 12, 1854. 87-6mpd

### HAY!

**100** BALES—a prime article—just received and for sale by A. J. O'HANLON.
April, 17, 1854. 88-4t


## COMMERCIAL RECORD.

### ARRIVALS.

April 15—Str Gov Graham, (C F Line,) with Boat N King in tow, with goods for J Banner & Son, W A Lash, W M Moore, E Banner, Banner & Martin, E Belo, J Worth & Sons, E W Ogburn, Waugh & Cooper, D N Dalton, J B Alford, Meroney & Burkhead, Anderson & Jackson, J W Brower, L Fries, J R & S Gilmer, E J Hale & Son, J H Thompson, J Newlin & Son, Starr & Williams, J W Thomas, R J Holmes, Shelly & Field, Wilson & Stafford, J Ottarburg, D Murphy, W H Reese, Chambers & Chambers, Jessup & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, McCullock Mining Co, S Johnson, G Brandt, S N & T Symons & Co, J M McLean, J Cowles, W R Smith, C N McAdoo, H L Myrover & Co, A A McKethan, G W Williams & Co, J Huske, T Byrne, W A Martin & Co, Winborne & Witty, Worth & Porter, Rankin & McLean, Lassiter & Co, Rankin McLean & Hanner, Morrison, Richardson & Co, W J Plummer, J S Gibson, Marshall & Parker, Gray & Saunders, M Russell, Worth & Utley, Mason & Armfield, C W Andrews, O S Poe, P R & D C Harden, W Weatherly, T Unthank, C Stauber, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, Barnhardt & Sullivan, A J Stedman, P C Saunders, J Sullivan & Son, J K Dowel, Lucas & Haywood, Vestal & Watson, Union Mant Co, Tyson, Kelly & Co, S A Womack & Co, A Weatherly, J H Foust, Conrad & Rich, A P Eccles, R G Lindsay, Dillon & Johnson, Baker & Owen, T H Ramsey, J Sloan, J R & J Sloan, Edgeworth Seminary, E & B Gaither, Hiatt & Joyce, Headen & Foust, Tomlinson, English & Co, H M Turner, Jenkins, Roberts & Co.

April 15—Str Fanny Lutterloh, (Lutterloh's Line,) with goods for H & E J Lilly, J H Saunders & Co, C Cain & Co, H Eranbert, E W Willkings, R W Kinlaw & Co, T J Johnson, Starr & Williams, J H Pritchett, D & W McLaurin, J Kyle, J W Murphy, Hinton & Farrish, C D Nixon, G Brandt, Amberg & Co.

April 15—Str Douglass, (Banks's Line,) with goods for sundry merchants of this place and interior.

April 15—Strs Evergreen and Southerner, (of Frank & Jerry Line,) with boats Morehead and A B Chesnutt, and goods for G McNeill, Palmer, Holmes & Co, McIntyre & Middleton, E C Hall, A J O'Hanlon, T J Boner & Clinard, F Fries, D & W McLaurin, E W Willkings, A McLauchlin, G W Lawrence, Cook & Johnson, W J McConnell, Boner & Crist, G Moore, W Bryan, J H Hall, Beaver Creek Mf Co, J Hussey, E A Vogler & Co, Rockfish Mf Co, W N Tillinghast, C E Shober, T S Lutterloh, J W Sandford, J Parker, J Marsh, A Mallory.

### PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April—Schr. Wake fm New York. 14—Brig Mary Farrar fm Belfast, Me., Schrs. Champion, Lucy Whetham and Arcade fm Boston, Sidney Price fm New York, William fm Frankfort, Me., Globe from Camden, Me., H P Russell fm Baltimore, Enchange fm Portland, Me. 15—Brig Warren Goddard from Providence, R. I.


### Spring Importations, 1854.

***COOK & JOHNSON***

ARE now receiving their usual SPRING STOCK, embracing

Hardware and Cutlery, Glassware and Crockery, Coopers' and Turpentine Tools, and Groceries,

Together with their varied assortment, which has been selected with a view to WHOLESALE, and to which they invite the attention of dealers in this market. Orders will receive prompt attention.

JOHN H. COOK. ROBERT JOHNSON.
April 17, 1854. 88-3t

### *2d Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.*

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving their second Stock of Spring and Summer Dry Goods,

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, and Ready-Made Clothing,

Selected within the last two weeks by one of the firm, in the Northern Markets, at greatly reduced prices from the early part of the Season, and will be disposed of to Wholesale buyers on accommodating terms. We solicit an examination of our Goods, by Merchants buying in this Market. All orders promptly attended to.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 15, 1854. 88tf

### NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received his stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

### DRY GOODS,

Embracing every article usually to be found in a Dry Goods Store, consisting in part as follows:

Plain black and watered Silk; plaid Summer Silk; printed Jaconet and other styles of Muslins; Grenadines, Berages and Tissues; Embroidered Muslins for Evening dresses; white and colored Tarltans; good assortment Lace and other styles of Mantillas; Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Chemizetts, Handkerchiefs; Swiss and Jaconet Edging and Inserting, of superior quality; Bonnets and Ribbons, latest style and in great variety; Sewing Silk Mitts; Umbrellas and Parasols; good assortment of Calico; Ginghams; bleached and brown Domestics; Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Linen Goods; Shoes and Boots, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Girls, and Children; Gentlemen's Summer Hats; Boys' and Girls' Hats and Flats; Silk and Kid Gloves; Sugar and Coffee, &c.

Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he trusts, by close application to business, fair dealing, &c. to merit a continuance of the same.

☞At his New Store on Green Street, (East side,) a few doors from the Market House.

P. SHEMWELL.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1854. 88tf

### H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving their SECOND STOCK of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of

*Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Summer Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.,*

All of which were selected with MUCH CARE, and will be sold on accommodating terms EXCLUSIVELY AT WHOLESALE.

All orders will be filled with care and warranted to give satisfaction.

April 17, 1854. 88*1m
Argus and Carolinian copy.

### HALL & ROBINSON,

*Retail Druggists and Prescriptionists.*

ALWAYS on hand a supply of genuine MEDICINES, WINES and LIQUORS, for medical purposes.

Family Medicines and Recipes put up to order, and Physicians' Prescriptions promptly attended to.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1854. 88Y

### BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
### *April 15, 1854.*

THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Bank, on Monday the 15th May next, at 12 o'clock, M.

88*tm} W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

### P. M. WALKER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

April 17, 1854. 88-3m

### *Temperance Convention at Lumberton.*

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION will be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on Monday Evening, 29th May next, (being Monday of the Special Term of the Superior Court.) Those favorable to the cause will please attend. MANY CITIZENS.

April 15, 1854. 88*3t

### STRAYED

FROM the Subscriber, on the 13th inst., my Bay Mare. When last heard from she was 20 miles from home, making for Fayetteville. Any person taking her up and returning her to me will be liberally compensated. WM. A. DICK.

April 17, 1854. 88-tf

### STRAYED

FROM the undersigned, about the 25th March, a Bay Horse, seven or eight years old, medium size, showing marks of the harness, particularly on the back. He is probably in the upper part of Cumberland or in Moore County. A suitable reward will be paid for his return to me at this place.

W. H. LUTTERLOH.
April 17, 1854. 88-3t*

### COTTON YARNS.

A LARGE LOT SUPERIOR BRANDS, for sale at lowest Factory prices. H. & E. J. LILLY.

April 17, 1854. 88*1m

*Fayetteville and Wilmington*

## PASSENGER LINE.

STEAMER "FANNY LUTTERLOH" leaves promptly as follows: Fayetteville on Monday and Thursday morning, at 15 minutes after sunrise, precisely; and Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 12 o'clock.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

March 27, 1854. 82tf

## NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving from New York a very large Stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Embracing nearly every article usually kept in our market. We purchase our Goods by the package, on as favorable terms as any house in the Mercantile line, and will sell them, wholesale or retail, on accommodating terms and for reasonable profits.

JOHN T. COUNCIL,
RICHARD S. CAIN,
ALEXANDER RAY,
COUNCIL, CAIN & CO.

March 29, 1854. 83tf

**Thomas J. Johnson**

IS RECEIVING HIS SPRING STOCK OF

*Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.*

ALSO

CORN, BACON, AND PORK.

***Spirits Barrels.***

RANDOLPH SPIRITS BARRELS, in lots to suit buyers, large size and cheap.

THO. J. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, 1854. 80tf

## NEW Spring & Summer Goods.

***J. C. POE***

HAS just returned from the North, and is opening a large and beautiful Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

He will not attempt to enumerate every article usually kept in such an establishment, but feels justified in saying that a visit, particularly from the Ladies, would be appreciated by him, and amply repay them for a fifty miles ride. As to SILKS and other Dress Goods, and particularly Collars, Sleeves, Chemizetts, and other Embroideries, he defies all the competition that the town of Fayetteville can show.

The subscriber feels thankful for the patronage heretofore shown him, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by being able to show the prettiest Goods, and also being disposed to sell them at as cheap a rate, either for cash or on time to punctual customers, as any other establishment in the place, he hopes to increase that trade and confidence which has enabled him to sojourn in the Town of Fayetteville.

J. C. POE.

March 27, 1854. 83-6m

## *Second Stock.*

PEARCE & PEMBERTON

ARE now receiving, in addition to their former Stock, a beautiful assortment of

*DRESS GOODS.*

Satin Striped Berages,
Colored Embroidered Robes,
Ladies Collars and Under-Sleeves,
Velvet and other Trimmings,
Bonnet Ribbons,
Cravats and Stocks,
Shirts, Collars, &c.,

EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

P. & P., Hay Street.

April 1, 1854. 84-tf

## RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

CLARK & WOODWARD'S

**Clothing Emporium.**

WE have just received our Spring Stock of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, consisting of Coats, some of the finest ever offered in this market by us, ranging in price from $1 to $22. Our Linen Coats are very tasty, very good, and very cheap.—Pants, a very large, varied, and cheap assortment. Vests, in any quantity, quality, and price desired.

Together with a large stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, that we will make up to order, in the best manner and at reasonable prices. In all cases we warrant to give perfect satisfaction, or the purchaser can return the goods. In fact, in this department, it is only necessary to say that the Old Gentleman is at his post.

We would call particular attention to our stock of FANCY ARTICLES. We have some of the handsomest Fancy Stock Cravats in the market; something new. Gentlemen give us a call, and we will give you FITS.

We have on hand some READY-MADE CLOTHING of our own manufacture, equal in all respects to any made in the United States.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods can have them made up in as good style as though they were purchased from us.

Our Stock will be replenished almost every week, by our Agent in New York.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

April 1, 1854. 84-4w

## STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

WE offer for sale our Plank Road Steam Saw Mill. This Mill is 60 horse power, has two 54 inch circular saws, is comparatively new, and in first rate running order. We think it is second to none of the class in the State. It will cut five millions of feet of plank road lumber in a year. Price, $3100—one-third cash, one-third in three months, and one-third in six months, interest included.

Also, sixteen or twenty-four MULES (the number depends on another engagement.) These Mules are young, from two to six years old, are in good condition and well broke. Some were bought last year out of Kentucky droves, at high prices.

Also, two HORSES, one the fleetest trotter in the country, but wild.

Also, six ROAD WAGONS and Harness, some with iron axles, in very good order; and one first rate Timber Wagon and harness.

We shall offer at public sale the Mules and Wagons in this place on the 18th of April, unless otherwise disposed of.

TERMS—3 months with interest—or negotiable paper.

JONES & BARBEE.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1854. 84ts

## Spring Goods.

P. TAYLOR is now receiving his Stock of ***Spring and Summer GOODS,*** for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

Black and colored Gaiters, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Bonnets; Crockery and Glassware; Hardware; Coopers', Carpenters' and Smiths' Tools; Ploughs and Castings; Straw Cutters, &c. &c.

P. TAYLOR, Old Stand, Green St

March 20, 1854. 83-3m

## PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe,
For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 30. 83-tf

## STEAMER HENRIETTA,

THROUGH from A. Wessell's wharf in Wilmington, to her old wharf in Fayetteville, with a sufficient number of Flats to accommodate those wishing to ship through or way freight.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Sept. 9, 1853. 27tf

## FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

## Turpentine Axes.

J. & T. WADDILL

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS, six miles North of Fayetteville and about one mile from the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, consisting of about **1260 acres of Land,** suited to the making of Turpentine or Timber. There are on the premises a good saw and grist mill, all in good repair and now in operation; also a dwelling, and all the necessary out houses, in good repair.

Also, another tract of two hundred and fifty acres, on the head waters of Carver's Creek, known as the Tarry Place, on which there is a small farm, a dwelling house and other houses.

On the first named tract there are cut about twenty-five thousand Turpentine boxes, from two to four years old.

All the above lands will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing the above lands.

WM. R. BOLTON.

Oct. 27, 1853. 40tf

## LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,

RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructors, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.

October 14, 1853. 36Y

## JAMES T. HOUSTON,

**CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,**

**ENGRAVER AND REPAIRER OF JEWELRY, ACCORDEONS, &c.,**

IN THE BEST POSSIBLE MANNER.

Office on Hay Street, in the new fire-proof Mutual Insurance Company's Building, opposite the Methodist Church.

Having had near fifteen years' experience in the business, he believes he can please all who will favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1854. 80-tf

## 1854. SPRING SUPPLY.

**Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,**

*Wholesale & Retail Druggists,*

Are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of

*Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,*

Dye-Woods and Dye-Stuffs,
Oils, Paints, and Painters' Articles,
VARNISHES,
French, English and American Perfumery,
Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes,
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses and Supporters of all kinds,
Pure Wines and Brandies for Medical purposes,
Extracts for Flavoring,
Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.

☞ They make their purchases for CASH, and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section.

Warranted to be Fresh, Pure and Genuine.

Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed with regard both to price and quality. Hay street, next door West of H. & E. J. Lilly.

March 17, 1854. 80tf

## *Pure East India Castor Oil.*

WE have just received a supply of Pure East India CASTOR OIL, without taste or smell, first introduced by us into this market last Spring.

FOULKES & MACRAE

March 17, 1854. 80tf

## Shemwell House.

*Fayetteville, N. C.,*

East side Green Street, a few doors North of the Market House.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the travelling public, that he has just finished and opened his House, for the reception and entertainment of any who may wish permanent or transient Board.

His Rooms are large and comfortable, and his Table shall always be furnished with the best the market will afford. He also has good and trusty Ostlers, who will attend faithfully to that department of the business.—No pains will be spared to make those comfortable who may favor him with their patronage,—a share of which is respectfully solicited. Charges shall be moderate.

P. SHEMWELL.

Feb'y 15, 1854. 71tf

## AT THE RED SIGN.

**McDonald & McMaster**

HAVE just received a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., to which they would invite the attention of the citizens and surrounding country. They will sell low for CASH, or on time to punctual customers. They purchased their Goods for cash, and this will enable them to sell LOW. They have facilities that many houses have not; they have agents established in Baltimore and New York, who always advise them of any change in articles in their line, and who purchase only when bargains are to be had. We keep always on hand a splendid assortment of foreign and domestic Liquors; Loaf, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Rio, Java and Laguira Coffees; Green, Hyson and Black Teas; New Orleans and Cuba Molasses; Table and Sack Salt; Bacon, Lard, Mess Pork, Mess Beef, Smoked Beef, Dryed Venison; No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; Butter, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Candles, Copperas, Saleratus, Indigo, Madder, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinamon, Epsom Salts, Saltpetre, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware; and a variety of other goods.

They take this method of thanking the community and their country friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them; and intend, by selling goods LOW, to increase their former trade—always keeping in view that a nimble sixpence is worth a slow shilling.

Yellow Building, between the Market House and the Bank of the State, Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

March 21, 1853. 78tf

## Goods! Goods!

We have opened our Store in Campbellton. We offer low for cash or barter, DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

## Turpentine! Turpentine!

We want to buy Turpentine, delivered at our Still in Campbellton.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

## Staves! Staves!

☞ We want to buy Spirits Barrel STAVES. Will pay the highest CASH prices.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

87,000 Imported Havana Regalia and Principe Cigars, now ready for inspection, and for sale at wholesale only. GEORGE BRANDT.

March 1, 1854. 75-tIM

## Fall and Winter Stock

**For 1853.**

THE subscriber has just received and opened, at his New Store on the East side of Green street, a few doors from the Market House and nearly opposite his Old Stand, a large Stock of

**Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,**

Embracing a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, consisting in part of Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas, some very fine; and also a good assortment of SHOES AND BOOTS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Girls, Boys and Children. And the best assortment of Silk and other styles of BONNETS he has ever offered to the public.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Spices, and Tobacco, a fine article.

P. SHEMWELL.

October 6, 1853. 33tf

A Woman to hire out until 1st Jan'y 1855. Apply to J. H. ROBERTS.

March 18, 1854 78tf

*Office of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.*

## STOCK FOR SALE.

THE stock of the following persons in the C. F. & D. R. N. Company will be sold on Tuesday the 9th May next, at the Court House in Pittsboro'—said subscribers having failed to pay their subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company.

By order of the Board, all creditors of the Company, who may be purchasers of Stock will be allowed to discount the amount of their claims in payment of their purchase.

| SUBCRIBERS' NAMES. | NO. SHARES. | SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES. | NO. SHARES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. H. Rothwell | 1 | Brooks Harris | 10 |
| A. B. Rothwell | 1 | J. J. Palmer | 7 |
| W. O. Jeffreys | 1 | A. B. McFadyen | 1 |
| P. Geard | 1 | E. H. Straughan | 1 |
| Andrew Vestal | 1 | Harris Tysor | 10 |
| C. C. Tally | 1 | R. Maxwell | 2 |
| O. Andrews | 1 | Samuel Berry | 1 |
| James Hutton | 2 | John Gafford | 1 |
| A. N. Betts | 1 | B. W. Berry | 1 |
| William Watson | 5 | B. W. Thomas | 1 |
| William Smith | 1 | Jordan Watson | 1 |
| James McGary | 1 | Elisha J. Pipkin | 1 |
| E. B. Drake | 1 | Josh Cheek | 24 |
| W. F. Collins | 5 | R. N. Buie | 2 |
| O. W. Lindley | 1 | Henry J. Thomas | 1 |
| Nicholas Marks | 1 | John Glass | 1 |
| Thomas B. Long | 2 | Wm. C. Campbell | 2 |
| B. J. Hackney | 2 | Thomas Munroe | 1 |
| L. B. Petty | 1 | James Brown | 1 |
| James D Pullen | 10 | D M Sinclair | 3 |
| G W Hight | 1 | H C Belden | 1 |
| James Brown | 1 | Arch'd McDougald | 1 |
| John W Lane | 1 | D Cashwell | 1 |
| George Wilcox | 7 | Christ'r H Munroe | 3 |
| John W Hooker | 5 | A D McLean | 5 |
| G M Brazier | 5 | Henry Nutt | 10 |
| M C Gardner | 5 | W C Howard | 2 |
| John A McDonald | 2 | G W Davis | 1 |
| J M Walker | 1 | J Northrop | 4 |
| W H Hughes | 1 | George R French | 1 |
| Charles Bright | 5 | Spence McClenahan | 10 |
| Miles Costin | 2 | John Harman | 2 |
| Owen Holmes | 2 | John Emmerson | 3 |
| D J Gilbert | 1 | C N Dibble | 2 |
| George W Newby | 2 | Jonathan Lamb | 1 |
| Wm Hays | 2 | E N McKeithen | 1 |
| Allen McLean | 1 | G & C Bradley | 1 |
| John A Williams | 5 | | |

By order of the Board,

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer.

Pittsborough, March 22, 1854. 83-ts

## Just Received and for Sale,

20 BBLS. No. 3 MACKEREL,
10 kits No. 1 "
10 " " Salmon,
200 lbs. Cod Fish,
20 boxes Cheese,
5 " Adamantine Candles,
20 " Tallow "
5 " No. 1 Soap,
10 " Soda Crackers,
2 hhds. Brown Sugar,
5 hhds. Crushed and Granulated Sugar,
Buckwheat Flour in 25 lb. sacks,
Pickles, Rice, Saleratus, and Yeast Powders.

ALSO—3 dozen Turpentine Axes. By

W. H. CARVER.

Feb'y 7, 1854. 69tf

## NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

***NEW FIRM.***

THE undersigned having gone into the FANCY DRY GOODS this Spring, are now prepared to offer great inducements to purchasers at wholesale or retail. Our Stock has been selected with a view of selling to the Retail Trade of this place and vicinity, and will be sold as cheap as Goods can be offered in the State.

We have a great variety of FINE DRESSES and DRESS TRIMMINGS, viz: Fine plaid, plain Brocade and Black Silks, Marabeax Brocade Grenadine, printed Barege, plain do, plain Tissues, Organdies, French Jaconets, Ginghams. Also, French Collars; Chemisetts; Undersleeves; Handkerchiefs; Gloves of all kinds; fine white Crape Shawls; embroidered and plain Mantillas; Silk and Lace Edgings and Insertings; Infants' Waists; Velvet Ribbons and Fringes; Bonnets, Straw and Silk; Misses' Hats, trimmed and plain; Bonnet Ribbons, Artificials and Tabs. A good selection of Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters and Buskins, and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

For Gentlemen and Youths—A large stock of Ready-made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linen Drills, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas, all of the best material.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine our Stock before making their purchases, as we are determined to sell Cheap.

W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

March 20, 1854. 80tf

## D. W. C. Benbow,

DENTAL SURGEON,

IS located third door below the Market. All who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. He guarantees satisfaction in all operations.

October 10, 1853. 34tf

## Carthage Hotel.

HAVING recently purchased the above Establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am now prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample Stables, good Ostlers, and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.

H. C. McLEAN.

Carthage, Dec. 5, 1853. 51tf

## Randolph Sheeting and Cotton Yarn,

For sale by WORTH & ELLIOTT.

April 1853. 87tf

CONSUMPTION is, the most fearfully fatal of all diseases, (except epidemics,) annually carrying thousands to untimely graves. How often could the ravages of this arch destroyer be prevented, if timely remedies were used in allaying the inflammation produced by an ordinary cold. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, and all similar diseases, STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT has no equal. It is not recommended as *infallible*, but medical men and others, who have used and administered it bear testimony to its extraordinary efficacy. It is known to be a "good medicine," and as such, is offered to the public; as also STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, for diseases of the bowels.

See descriptive pamphlets to be had gratis of the Agents. Price of each, only 50 cts., or six bottles for $2 50.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by

80-1m] S. J. HINSDALE.

## CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving his Spring supply of the above Goods, comprising a general assortment for the COUNTRY TRADE, which he offers upon terms that will not fail to please. Goods packed as well as in any market in the United States.

Country Merchants would do well to purchase their Crockery first, in order to give the seller time to pack it well and soon enough.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

March 20, 1854. 80-3m

**SPRING 1854.**

## *JAMES KYLE*

IS now receiving his Spring Supply of Foreign and Domestic Goods, all of which has been purchased for CASH and by the Package will be offered at Wholesale or Retail at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. On hand at all times, the best Bolting Cloths that are manufactured—No. 2 to 10.

March 18, 1854. 80-tf

## NEW SPING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1854.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the largest and most complete assortment that he has ever called the attention of his friends and the public to: he would therefore say to all that may desire anything in his line that is FASHIONABLE and CHEAP to give him a call, as he desires to keep the "Nimble Sixpence" moving. His stock consists of a large variety of the different styles of FASHIONABLE HATS, to-wit:

Fur, Wool, Panama, Leghorn, Canton, Pedale, Rutland, China Pearl, and Palm Leaf,

which will be sold low for CASH.

—ALSO,—

A general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, Infants, and Servants. Please call and examine before you purchase.

J. C. THOMPSON,
Market Square.

March 17, 1854. 80-tf

## NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have in store and for sale cheap, a general Stock of

*Groceries, Heavy Hardware, Hollow-ware, Iron, Steel, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmiths' and Turpentine Tools, Brooms, Buckets, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs,*

and in fact almost anything that can be mentioned in our line.

Our friends will do well to give us a call before purchasing.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

☞ Just received 10 hhds. new crop Molasses.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO.

New brick store east side Gillespie street, third door from the Market.

March 18, 1854. 80tf

## New Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving into Store, a large and general

***STOCK OF GOODS,***

Which will be sold at wholesale or retail at small profits. Their Stock embraces

St. Croix, Porto Rico, Muscovado, and New Orleans Brown Sugars; A, B, and C Coffee Sugars; Loaf, Crushed and Powdered do; fine and common Teas; Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffees; Pepper, Alspice, Ginger; Alum, Epsom Salts; Brimstone; Indigo, Madder; Adamantine and Sperm Candles; Snuff; S. C. Soda; Ground Mustard; Fancy and Bar Soaps; Camphor, Borax; Cider Vinegar; Mackerel, in bbls., half-bbls., and kits; Mess Pork; Molasses, Syrup; Sack Salt; Broad and Club Axes, Turpentine Axes, Hackers, Scrapers and Dippers; Pocket and Table Cutlery; Shovels, Spades and Forks; broad and common bar Iron, Steel, Nails, and Spikes; Weeding Hoes; Hollow-ware, large assortment; Blacksmith Tools; Ploughs, Corn Shellers, and Straw Cutters; Hats, Shoes, and Domestic Dry Goods; with almost every thing usually to be found in this market.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb'y 16, 1854. 72tf

☞ The office of the Cape Fear Steamboat Company is kept in the above building.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.

## STEDMAN & HORNE,

*Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.*

**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

*Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.*

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the ladies' line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1853. 81tf

## *To the Freighting Public.*

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't, Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't at Wilmington.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

## BARTH'W FULLER,

**Attorney at Law,**

ATTENDS to the drawing of all Pensions payable at this Agency, and the prosecution of suspended Pension Claims against the United States. He invites those who may believe themselves entitled to pensions or the arrearages of pension to correspond with him, and particularly the following persons: James Anderson; Jacob Johnson; Hardy Johnson; George Kearsey; Pool Hall Pope; Nancy Thomas, widow of Philip; Martha Allen, widow of William; Janet Armstrong, widow of Thomas; Isabella McNeill, widow of Daniel; Mourning Scall, widow of Sanders.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 16, 1854. 71-3m

Nick Williams's Rye Whiskey at wholesale or retail.

McDONALD & McMASTER.

Dec. 10, 1853. 52

## PERUVIAN GUANO.

WE have received a large supply of PERUVIAN GUANO, which we offer at lowest market price.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Jan'y 1854. 59tf

## CORN.

1500 BUSHELS COUNTRY CORN in store, for sale

W H LUTTERLOH

Jan'y 18, 1854 63tf

## PEARCE & PEMBERTON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

***Foreign and Domestic***

## DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

*Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,*

HAY STREET,

**Fayetteville, N. C.**

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

B. F. PEARCE.] (69tf) [T. H. PEMBERTON.

## *JOHN I. SMITH,*

WHOLESALE

**UMBRELLA**

AND

**PARASOL**

***Manufacturer,***

**234 and 235**

***BROADWAY, New York,***

(NEXT DOOR TO THE BROADWAY BANK,)

Is now prepared to offer the MERCHANTS visiting the city to buy their Spring goods, the

**LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL**

assortment of

**Umbrellas and Parasols,**

to be found in Europe or America. You are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock

***Before Purchasing.***

N. B. Please cut out this card and put it in your memorandum book for reference.

**JOHN I. SMITH,**
Manufacturer.

70-3mpd]

**Who would have thought it?**

*A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.*

## GREAT ENTERPRISE!

**Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!**

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

## SEED RYE,

At J. & T. WADDILL'S, Hay st.

## HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE undersigned having lately arrived from the North, wishes to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has just opened a Shop on Mumford street, in the upper part of Messrs. Pier & Branin's Carriage Repository, and is now prepared to receive all orders for all kinds of House, Sign and Ornamental Painting; Graining, Paper Hanging, &c.

Persons wishing such work done will do well to call and see my specimens of workmanship.

Window Shades furnished to order; also Sashes, Blinds and Doors, at the lowest market price.

All work executed with neatness and despatch. Only give me a call; I am bound to please.

HORACE W. BLACK.

Jan'y 12, 1854. 61tf

## NOTICE.

**$50 REWARD**

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July, 1851, his negro girl Sarah. Said negro is about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, large limbs, weighs about 130 pounds.

Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Wright's or Gen. McKay's, in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or her confinement in any jail in the State of North Carolina.

WM. G. BUTLER.

Clinton, N. C., March 14, 1853. 77tf

## NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

## NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

## $25 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and safe delivery to me, or lodgment in Clinton Jail, so that I get my negro girl JENNY. She is a likely girl, of light complexion, smiles when spoken to, about five feet six or seven inches high; is supposed to be lurking about Faison's Depot, or Goshen.

WM. P. HOBBS.

July 27. 15-tf

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen,—having a more *experienced* and *practical South*, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 68tf

## BUTTER!

A NEW SUPPLY, just received.

GEO. McNEILL.

Jan'y 30. 66tf

## JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

LARGE No. 3, Mackerel.
" " Herring.
Fresh Lime.
" Plaster Paris.
" Cement and Plastering Hair.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

July 22, 1853. 13-tf

## $25 REWARD.

ON the 1st day of January, 1853, I hired a Boy named Robert to John A. Williams, Esq.: sometime in February following he left Mr. Williams, and I had reason to believe was lurking in the Neighborhood of Fayetteville, but now I believe he has been kidnapped or decoyed by some villain. Said Boy is of black complexion, is between 13 and 14 years old, quite an active good looking little fellow, and no doubt can tell a very plausible tale. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, or $50 if arrested out of the State so that I get him.

JAS. EVANS, Guardian.

March 4, 1854. 76*tf

## ABSCONDED

FROM the subscriber, on the 25th inst., his bound apprentice, named MANGRUM BEAL, a white boy, about 18 years of age; a little cross-eyed, light hair, and prominent eye-teeth, or tushes. One of his finger nails is disfigured by a cut. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing him, or assisting him in any way, as the law will be enforced against any person so offending. It is supposed that he is about Buckhorn Falls.

B. N. WATSON.

Gulf P. O., Chatham Co., March 30. 84*3tpd

R. R. R. No.—2.

## RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT,

For the cure of

Consumption, Bronchitis, and the various diseases of the Lungs.

Scrofulous diseases without regard to the time they have been standing, or the part they attack.

Nineteen Years.—Mrs. Henderson, of Westford, Mass., has been covered with sores for nineteen years, and cured by R. R. Resolvent.

Syphilis.—In any stage, with all its horrible effects.

Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum and Erysipelas.—No matter how long they have been standing or how difficult of cure.

The most obstinate cases of Salt Rheum will quickly yield to the RENOVATING RESOLVENT. One gentleman who supposed that this complaint was hereditary to his family, and had been afflicted with Salt Rheum since his birth, was cured by the use of a few bottles of the Renovating Resolvent, and the poisonous Rheum entirely eradicated from his system.

Dyspepsia.—Of weeks or years standing is cured by the use of one or two bottles.

Weakness.—In Male or Female is quickly cured, and the debilitated and emaciated made strong, vigorous and healthy. Diseases of either one or more of the generative organs, is quickly removed, and the body restored to a healthy and sound condition.

Low Spirits—Nervousness.—In Women, the numerous complaints and ailments which cast such gloom over their spirits, a few doses of the Renovating Resolvent will quickly remove, and the most nervous, gloomy, and depressed, feel healthy, strong and happy.

It renovates the system completely. Resolving away from the Solids all impure and Diseased Deposits, freeing the Blood and Fluids of Life, from all corrupt humors, restoring Energy, Health and Strength, to every Organ of the body.

R. R. REGULATORS

Regulate the Bowels, Pancreas Kidneys, Liver, &c. They cure Liver Complaint and Kidney Difficulties. Persons troubled with Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., will find present deliverance from their difficulties by taking two of Radway's Regulators at night. They are pleasant to take; no sickness at stomach; no pains or griping will follow their operation.

Price of R. R. Regulators, 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by Druggists everywhere.

RADWAY & CO.

162 Fulton street New York.

## FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| HENRY LILLY. | AVON E. HALL. |
| H. L. MYROVER. | J. G. SHEPHERD. |
| THOS. S. LUTTERLOH. | WM. WARDEN. |
| JOHN H. COOK. | S. T. HAWLEY. |
| D. A. RAY. | JOHN D. WILLIAMS. |
| A. A. McKETHAN. | C. BENBOW |
| GEO. McNEILL. | WM. McLAURIN |
| NATHAN A. STEDMAN. | WM. McINTYRE |
| JAMES KYLE. | |

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
GEO. McNEILL, JOHN H. COOK, JAS. KYLE, } Executive Committee.

The plan of MUTUAL INSURANCE must commend itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $30,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid; and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $6000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here,—showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in the State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having the day we organised applications to the amount of $116,000, and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

☞ GEO. W. LAWRENCE is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.

GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y

Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

## LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES.

New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-tf

## $75 Reward.

WE will pay Seventy-five Dollars Reward for the apprehension and delivery of a Negro Boy named BILL, purchased of Dr. Foust, Randolph county, N. C., and raised by John Goldston, Chatham county, N. C. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighborhood of said Goldston's, or in the neighborhood of Mr. Jones, who has his father in his employ, engaged in the Turpentine business in Moore or Cumberland counties. Said negro is about 18 years of age, dark complexion, weighs about 140 lbs., about five feet five or six inches high. Said negro ran away about the 15th or 20th of October 1852. We will pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of Bill in Jail, so that we get him, or his delivery to us 12 miles South West of Yanceyville, Caswell county, N. C.

JAS. K. PINNIX & CO.

Dec. 2, 1853. 52-tf

## $50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 21st of January last, a NEGRO GIRL by the name of Susan, aged about 23 years, five feet 6 or 8 inches high, copper colored, thick lips, and broad upper teeth. Said girl was raised in Robeson county. I will give twenty-five dollars for her confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get her, and twenty-five dollars for any proof that will convict any person of harboring said negro.

JNO. O. DANIEL.

Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

March 4, 1854. 76tf

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